"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, threatening at night, slightly cooler.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market generally firm. Wheat, 82⅞; corn, 30½; cotton, 7 5-16.

LEGISLATURE.—Senator Grady introduced amendments of a radical nature to the anti-trust bills. A warm debate occurred on the distribution of copies of the statutes, and Senator Guy took occasion to make a sarcastic allusion to Senator Ellsworth on account of the Anti-Cartoon bill. Senator Grady called up the bill to prevent the misuse of the United States flag in political campaigns, and attacked the Republican managers. Each house passed a variety of bills.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—Cattle-raising States discriminated against by the placing of hides on the free list as a concession to New England tanneries. Democrats asked to vote for the amendments as a whole in return for another hour of discussion. Republicans will try to organize in the Senate without a working majority. Tariff talk in the Senate and a petition from Montana for high duties on wool. A commission of experts to report to Congress in favor of banking and currency changes.—Page 4.

FOREIGN—Deputy Boyer of the French Chamber was arrested yesterday on charges connected with the Panama scandals. He was discharged by the Magistrate after examination. Archbishop Begin's mission to Rome was partially in regard to the Manitoba school question. A great victory for the Spaniards is reported from the Philippine Islands. Isabel Murphy, daughter of the late California millionaire, was buried in London yesterday. Her will, which gives her property to a priest, will be contested by her relatives.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Many transfers and promotions in the army will follow Gen. Ruger's retirement.

Four incendiary fires at Altoona indicate concerted efforts to destroy the town.

The town of Chandler, Oklahoma, was devastated by a cyclone and many persons were killed or injured.

Seven ex-county officials and a well-known citizen indicted at Butler, Ind., for stealing $50,000 from the county.

The body of Ashel Bell, known as the "Miser of the Hudson," was found in the river near Peekskill. His early history was romantic.

Dr. Otto Sutter builds a new nose for William Lewis of Chicago, who lost his original one from cancer, resulting from the bite of a centipede.

The Mississippi River makes three more breaks in the levees which protect the Delta. Greenville is in danger of inundation, and the worst is feared. A large tract doomed to destruction.

The Illinois Steel Company learns that Secretary Long will not delay the construction of the new battle ships long enough to let it build an armor plant. The company will put in a bid for the armor of the three vessels.

Fire destroyed two wards at the State Insane Asylum for the insane on Ward's Island. Splendid discipline prevailed, and no one was hurt. One thousand nine hundred patients formed in line without disorder and watched the blaze.

Former Senator Edmunds was present at the conference of railroad counsel concerning the Joint Traffic Association's agreement yesterday, and as the author of the present anti-trust law explained that the scope and intent of the act was not such as to invalidate the agreement in question. An early hearing of the appeal before the Supreme Court will be sought. Favorable opinions were expressed concerning the Foraker bill introduced yesterday.

Page 2.

Gen. Julio Sanguily denied yesterday that he had been appointed successor to Ruis Rivera to command the Cuban Army in Pinar del Rio. He says he expects to visit McKinley, however, and then go back to fight for Cuba.

A Greek insurgent chief with his forces crossed the Turkish frontier into Macedonia and attacked a force of Moslems, killing twelve of them. It is feared that this will prove the beginning of war between Greece and Turkey.

The smallpox is making great ravages in Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Great mortality is reported from San Cristobal and other points. Demonstrations in honor of Capt. Gen. Weyler were made in Santa Clara Monday night after the receipt of the news of the capture of Gen. Rivera.

A conference of members of the City Club, Bar Association, Real Estate Exchange, Reform Club, Anti-Equalization Tax Association, and Board of Trade and Transportation was held at the City Club last night, and steps were taken to secure united action in opposition to the proposed Greater New York charter at the hearings before the Mayor and later, if need be, before the Governor.

Page 3.

Frank W. Palmer of Illinois was yesterday appointed Public Printer.

President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey opposed to tariff tinkering.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton and John F. Parkhurst were appointed Judges of the Court of Claims.

Charles F. Houghton, a wealthy resident of Corning, N. Y., committed suicide by shooting himself Monday night.

Torpedo Boat No. 7, the Dupont, was launched at Bristol, R. I. Miss Converse, daughter of Commander Converse, christened the vessel.

Two Chicago workmen who did not move promptly when a fuse was lighted in their blasting operations were killed and four more were seriously injured.

Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad receive an official statement showing that the dividends they received in 1896 were not declared from earnings properly applicable to the purpose. The April dividend this year may be passed.

The novel proposition has been advanced that the Dingley bill shall go into effect on April 15, which will be prior to its enactment. An amendment embodying this idea has been agreed on. It is claimed that the Wilson bill was in force twenty-eight days before it became a law.

Page 4.

Senator Hoar has offered an amendment to the arbitration treaty which eliminates question of foreign and domestic policy.

Senator Foraker introduces a bill to meet the Supreme Court's objections to the railroad pools under the Inter-State Commerce act. The commission is to have power to disapprove of agreements and regulate them.

Page 5.

Fifteen hundred tanners strike in Chicago for eight hours a day, the present time. The bosses demand ten hours.

"Jack" Everhardt and "Kid" McPartland boxed twenty rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club, and the decision was a draw.

Thirteen ballots for a Senator taken at Frankfort, Ky. Hunter still lacks three votes of election, the last ballot standing: Hunter, 59; Blackburn, 42; Boyle, 7; Davis, 13; Stone, 1.

Page 7.

Clifford's Gaiety Theatre in Chicago is leased for five years. The owner is to build a $300,000 music hall, where smoking and drinking will be allowed in all parts of the house.

Miss Fanny T. B. Pryor, daughter of Judge Roger A. Pryor, will be married to William De Leftwich Dodge, the artist, in this city to-day. They will reside at "Yaddo," the Saratoga home of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, during April.

Page 12.

At the school of the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society there was an entertainment yesterday, with prizes for the children.

Harlem is to have a new hospital. The site is not yet decided on, but competitive plans for the buildings are desired.

A petition signed by many prominent citizens was presented to Mayor Strong, asking him to appoint Admiral Erben a Dock Commissioner.

It took twelve mounted park policemen nearly four hours to capture a wild mustang that strayed into Central Park yesterday morning.

Custom House receipts yesterday were $1,018,917.88, of which about two-thirds were straight duties on goods that had not been sent to bonded warehouses.

The Penny Provident Fund report for the year shows a favorable state of affairs, and it is said its work among school children will be broadened.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott denounced the new journalism and its methods in an address before the students of the College of the City of New York.

Applications are continuously coming in from military organizations in various parts of the country for places in the Grant Monument inaugural celebration.

Four old American clippers of the Dunham fleet, that has been lying idle for a long time in Erie Basin, were sold yesterday and will be converted into coal barges.

President Rossiter and Receiver Jourdan have entered a protest against the rates which the sub-committee of the Bridge Trustees will recommend for the use of the bridge by the railroads.

Conductor Werkheiser tells of a Cherry Hill (N. J.) cat that came in to Jersey City with its master. It got lost in the station, and was found on the next train returning to Cherry Hill.

Leaseholders of Sailors' Snug Harbor properties conferred yesterday, but could not agree on taking any joint action concerning the arbitrator's award in the matter of improvements.

Police Magistrate Crane, in Jefferson Market Police Court, pleaded with a prosecutor to forgive a homeless old woman for stealing bread and milk worth 30 cents from her area.

Mayor Strong vetoed the Senate Stoop Line bill, principally because it did not provide for the punishment of persons who pay taxes or take rent for stoop lines, which are city property.

The physicians sent out by the Health Department to examine children in the public schools discovered 140 cases of contagious disease the first day. So far the plan is successful.

Capt. Edward Reed, commander of the T. F. Oakes, was arrested yesterday, and was subsequently released on bail. Four of his crew are detained in Ludlow Street Jail as witnesses. His ship was libeled for salvage.

The American Tobacco Company has sent out circulars to its jobbers announcing the abandonment of the factor system in selling its products to consumers. So many laws have been passed in the various States against this factor agreement that it was decided litigation to test the constitutionality of all these acts would be too expensive. Cash donations or gifts of merchandise are to be substituted by the company as a means of stimulating trade.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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FATAL STORM IN OKLAHOMA.

The Town of Chandler Is Devastated by a Cyclone and Many Persons Are Killed or Injured.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, March 30.—At 6 o'clock this evening a cyclone, followed by hail and flood, swept through the town of Chandler, forty miles east of here, completely devastating the place.

Three-fourths of the residences and business houses of the town were wrecked. Several hundred people were injured and many were killed. Darkness at once came on, and the work of rescue is carried on under the greatest difficulty. The telephone office was carried away, and at 10 to-night a telephone was connected with the wire two miles west and a message sent here for assistance.

Up to that time Mr. and Mrs. John Woodman, Mrs. Harry Mitchell, Mrs. Tom Smith, Attorney John Dawson, and two unknown persons had been found dead, fully 150 people are badly injured, and many others slightly. Mrs. Emery Foster and baby are thought to be fatally hurt. Chandler is a town of 1,500 people, built on a hill in thick timber. The mass of torn trees and wrecked houses make it impossible to reach all of the people in the dark.

On every side can be heard groans and cries for help, and the scene is indescribable. A number of physicians and other citizens have gone to the scene with surgical instruments, drugs, and other supplies.

ROMANCE OF A DEAD MISER.

Jilted in Youth, He Avoided Companionship, and Lived in Caves.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 30.—The body of Ashel Bell, known as the "Miser of the Hudson," was found floating in the Hudson yesterday.

Bell was eighty years old and unmarried. He was born in Putnam Valley, and at the age of twenty he fell in love with Jessie Brown of Cold Spring. They became engaged, and a day was set for the wedding. With money that he had saved, Bell bought a hundred acres of ground, upon which he built a pretty little cottage and began the erection of farm buildings.

He was sitting on the stoop of the country store one evening talking and laughing with some companions, when a note from Jessie Brown was handed to him. In it she wrote that she had married a New York man who would give her better clothes than her lover ever could. Bell arose and left the crowd, and ever afterward avoided companionship. The rest of his life was devoted to money-getting in furtherance of a spoken resolve, when he read the note, that he would some day be richer than the New York man.

In later years, when his mental powers began to fail, his brother Lewis was appointed as guardian. He could do nothing with Ashel, who dreaded habitations. He lived in caves in Matawan, Peekskill, Storm King, Crow's Nest, and other places. He held mortgages on many farms in this place and in Dutchess County. His death enriches three surviving brothers and a sister, who are poor.

Tried to Steal a Locomotive.

TROY, N. Y., March 30.—William Peters's determination to reach Ballston led him to attempt to steal a locomotive this morning. He had only 19 cents, and the fare was 87 cents. Peters watched his opportunity, and as soon as the cab of a locomotive which stood in the station was vacated, he took the engineer's place and prepared to start the engine. He opened the air brake and blew the whistle, and would undoubtedly have pulled open the throttle had he not been arrested.

Montana Officers Indicted.

HELENA, Mon., March 30.—Secretary of the Senate John Bloor was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for falsifying the public records. His alleged offense is the losing of a bill the night the last legislative session expired. Bail has been fixed at $10,000. Martin Buckley, an ex-State Representative, was also indicted, upon the charge of accepting bribery, which he himself had acknowledged at the last session. Both are under arrest.

AGREEMENT TO BE TESTED

Joint Traffic Case Will Be Taken to the United States Supreme Court at Once.

EDMUNDS SAYS IT IS VALID.

The Former Senator Drafted the Anti-Trust Law and He Thinks It Does Not Affect the Joint Traffic Agreement—Result of a Lawyers' Conference.

Former Senator George F. Edmunds told a distinguished assemblage of railroad lawyers yesterday that, in his opinion, the provisions of the so-called Sherman Anti-Trust act did not invalidate the Joint Traffic Association's agreement. The act in question was drawn by Senator Edmunds, although introduced by Senator Sherman, and the author of the measure believes he understands the scope and intent of it.

About twenty lawyers assembled in the offices of Carter & Ledyard yesterday in response to an invitation from James C. Carter for the purpose of discussing the status of the Joint Traffic Association, in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring, in effect, that railroad combinations were in violation of the anti-trust law. Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, the former Minister to Great Britain, who is associated with James C. Carter and Lewis Cass Ledyard as counsel to the Joint Traffic Association, attended the conference, and advised that the case of the Government against the association be brought to a hearing before the Supreme Court as speedily as possible.

A brief review of the situation was presented to the conference, and the main points of the Supreme Court decision in the trans-Missouri case were gone over.

The discussion brought out the fact that thus far in all court proceedings regarding the validity of the joint traffic agreement the preponderance of judicial decisions have been in favor of the agreement. As the matter now stands, the association goes up to the Supreme Court backed by the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals that its agreement is lawful.

The unanimous sentiment of the conference was that the Joint Traffic Association should carry on its business as usual, inasmuch as it already had the sanction of this important court. All the lawyers, however, favored a speedy presentation of the merits of the case to the Supreme Court for final adjudication. The United States Attorney General having already directed that an appeal be taken from the joint traffic decision in the Circuit Court, the conference decided to join with the Government's representatives in an effort to secure an early hearing of the appeal.

Edmunds's Important Statement.

In the discussion, former Senator Edmunds, who appeared as special counsel for the Pennsylvania Road, explained the circumstances of the preparation and passage of the bill now known as the Sherman anti-trust law. He declared that he drafted the bill himself, and he was satisfied that its provisions did not nullify the joint traffic agreement. There was a wide distinction, he said, between the trans-Missouri agreement and the joint traffic agreement. Because one had been adjudged illegal it did not necessarily follow that the other would be.

Similar views of the case were advanced by several of the other lawyers, including Frank Loomis, general counsel of the New York Central; ex-Judge Ashbel Green, for the West Shore; John K. Cowen, for the Baltimore and Ohio; ex-Judge S. E. Williamson of Cleveland, and ex-Judge Green of Buffalo for the Lake Shore; James A. Logan of Philadelphia and Henry G. Ward of New York for the Pennsylvania; Frederic B. Jennings, for the Erie, the Big Four, and the Chesapeake and Ohio; Charles B. Alexander, for the Lehigh Valley; Frank Pond, for the Michigan Central; Charles D. Ashley and W. H. Blodgett, for the Wabash, and R. W. De Forest, for the Jersey Central.

After the conference Mr. Ledyard made the following statement: "The Attorney General is to make a motion, with our concurrence, in the United States Supreme Court on Thursday, so that the case of the United States against the Joint Traffic Association can be heard during the present term. In the meantime the Joint Traffic Association is advised to continue to act as it has heretofore, pending the determination of the legality of its organization."

It was arranged that the Messrs. Carter, Ledyard, and Phelps should prepare the case and argue it before the Supreme Court, and the hope was expressed that a hearing would be had not later than the middle of April. In the discussion yesterday, reference was made to the dissenting opinion of the United States Supreme Justices in the Trans-Missouri case which was written by Justice White and concurred in by Justices Field, Gray, and Shiras. That opinion will probably be used effectively in presenting the Joint Traffic case, as it interprets the anti-trust act strongly in favor of just such agreements as that of the Joint Traffic Association.

The fact that Justice White points out a direct conflict between the Supreme Court ruling and the Inter-State Commerce Act, is regarded as a strong point by the railroad lawyers generally. Here is Justice White's language:

"To my mind, the judicial declaration that carriers cannot agree among themselves for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the provisions of the Inter-State commerce law, will strike a blow at the beneficial results of that act, and will have a direct tendency to produce the preferences and discriminations which it was one of the main objects of the act to frustrate. * * * Indeed, the proposition that any restraint of its contract which a railroad may create by contract, is invalid, because such road is a public corporation, is demonstrated to be erroneous by the Inter-State Commerce Act, which, in the provisions heretofore referred to, not only expressly authorizes, but in some instances, commands agreements from which restraint of the action of the corporation necessarily arises."

Foraker Bill Favored.

Should the decision of the United States Supreme Court be unfavorable to the Joint Traffic Association, railway influence will be concentrated as never before toward securing the passage of a railroad pooling law. Of the pooling bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Foraker yesterday, E. R. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, and a Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, said:

"This measure is a good one. It has been carefully prepared, and, while giving railroads the right to divide their business, it will give ample protection to the public through the intervention and general supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It is as favorable to the public as the Patterson bill, and it embodies substantially all of the amendments suggested by the Inter-State Commerce Commission."

The Foraker bill was also cordially approved by John K. Cowen, President of the Baltimore and Ohio.

No meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association has been called to take action on the Supreme Court decision, and it is doubtful if any action by that body will be deemed necessary until after the Joint Traffic case is disposed of.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard was out of town yesterday, but the Board of Managers met as usual and disposed of a large amount of business. The board approved of the following recommendation of the Central Passenger Committee:

"That one first-class fare per capita for the round trip be authorized from trunk line Western termini to Chattanooga, Tenn., and return on account of the Baptist Young People's meeting of America; iron-clad signature form of ticket to be used, to be sold, and good going July 18-15, good to original starting point to July 21 inclusive."

REACHES THE HIGHEST COURT.

Joint Traffic Association's Record Filed on Appeal.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A transcript of the record in the case of the United States versus the Joint Traffic Association was received and filed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day.

The case comes to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, where the decision was against the United States. A motion to advance the case on the docket will be made by the Government on Thursday next.

Railroad Men in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 30.—About twenty-five representatives of the Central and Eastern Traffic Association of Railroads arrived here to-day from New York, and are in convention discussing the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court against the Trans-Missouri Association. The deliberations were secret. One of the representatives stated that no action had yet been taken. They will meet at the Brighton Casino again to-morrow. It is also said they are considering new ticket and sleeping car rates.

NO TIME FOR ARMOR PLANT.

Secretary Long Will Not Wait for the Illinois Steel Company.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The representatives and friends of the Illinois Steel Company, which will put in a bid for armor plates for the three war vessels now in course of construction, have been informed, upon what seems to be authority, that the Secretary of the Navy will decline to give it time enough in which to construct a plant to make the plate.

The navy is suffering on account of the slow progress now being made upon these war vessels, and a further delay of a few months would do no harm, but at the same time Secretary of the Navy Long feels that he would not like to take the responsibility of deferring the completion of these great engines of war to the extent that would be required if he should award the contracts to the Illinois Steel Company.

TO SAVE OFFICE HOLDERS.

A Bill in the Illinois Legislature to Protect Them.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—Senator Morrison introduced a bill in the Senate to-day, which, if passed, will make it impossible for Carter Harrison, in the event of his election as Mayor of Chicago, to carry out his threat to remove all the Republicans from the city pay rolls.

During the ninety days which intervened between the passage of the civil service law and the time it went into effect, Mayor Swift appointed many Republicans to office who have held their places without reference to the provisions of the act. The Democrats made a prodigious row over the affair at that time, and nominee Harrison has repeatedly declared his intention, during the present campaign, of ousting these appointees and substituting Democrats.

Senator Morrison's bill declares such employes qualified to serve in their present positions, as though named by the Civil Service Commission, and forbids their discharge.

A KEEN SWINDLING GAME.

That Has Been Practiced on Several Physicians of Passaic, N. J.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 30.—Swindlers have been operating here for the past week, and are said to have fleeced a number of physicians. There were a man and a boy about sixteen years old working the game. The man would drive up to the residence of a physician in a buggy, and summon him hurriedly. The boy always accompanied the man. His clothes would be very dusty, and he would be carried into the office of the doctor. There the man, who was evidently a Hebrew, would explain that the boy had been run over, and request an examination.

When the doctor would find that the boy had not been injured, although he would complain of pains in the back, the man would ask the charge. The fee was generally $1, and in payment the man tendered a check for $5 on the First National Bank, drawn payable to Wallace Lawrence. The doctors usually cashed the check, giving $4 in change, and then, with apologies for disturbing him, the man and boy would drive off.

When the checks reached the bank, they were returned as worthless.

Prohibition in the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 30.—Sir Oliver Mowat is engaged to-day on the preparation of a bill to take a plebiscit in the Dominion on the question of prohibition. It is likely that the bill will be introduced some day next week. It is very probable that the vote will be taken during the next municipal elections. This would save some $200,000, which would be the cost of taking the vote by itself. It is also understood that only those who are entitled to vote at Dominion elections will be entitled to vote for the plebiscit.

Police Object to Small Pay.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—The members of the Louisville police force to-day filed an injunction against the city and Board of Public Safety, to prevent a reduction in salary of 15 per cent. The petitioners claim that the Board of Public Safety has no authority to decrease the salaries of the officers. The trouble was caused by the refusal of the Council to appropriate money set aside for the maintenance of the police force.

DOOMED BY MAD WATERS

Large Tract Marked for Devastation by the Mississippi's Increasing Flood.

MORE BREAKS IN THE LEVEE.

Greenville in Great Danger, the Waters Eight Feet Above the Danger Line at Vicksburg, and the Worst Feared All Along the Banks.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 30.—There are now three breaks in the levee that protects the Mississippi Delta. One is seven miles below Greenville, Miss., at Wayside, which is 1,200 feet wide; one forty miles north of Greenville, at the head of the delta, which is 1,000 feet wide and cutting rapidly as the water rushes through, and the third occurred to-day seven miles north of a point opposite Arkansas City, and at last reports a stream as wide as the Hudson was rushing through it and flooding the country for miles in the interior.

The river from the north to the south break forms a crescent with Rosedale, Greenville, Gunnison, and many other small towns between the arc and its chord, which is the Riverside division of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad. This road strikes the river at the north break, but from there the river swings to the west, and above Greenville turns again toward the east, striking the north and south line of the railway at Wayside, the point of the lower break.

The water from the upper, or Perthshire crevasse has already cut through the railroad and swept over the plantations to the south. At the middle crevasse, the floods from the north have joined forces with these waters, and together they are inundating the country southward. The upper waters will reach the lower crevasse to-night, and the mighty volume from three flood gates will, with hourly increasing force, rush over the country and finally be thrown back into the main river at the mouth of the Yazoo, a few miles north of Vicksburg.

Greenville May Be Inundated.

Back thirty to fifty miles from the river run a number of lateral streams which empty into the Yazoo. The whole territory from the main river east to these streams will be for the most part under water in forty-eight hours. The region marked for destruction is probably a hundred miles long and from twenty to thirty-five miles wide. The country is as fertile as a garden.

Greenville is in great danger. The water from the middle break will partially flood that town. If the levee in front of Greenville should break, the loss of life and property would be enormous.

Railroad communication has already been cut in two places, and before to-morrow night the Georgia Pacific Road, running east from Greenville, may be flooded.

Probably 10,000 people are working with a desperation born of despair to save their homes and property. The whole machinery of the State and the Illinois Central Railroad is being brought into play. It is currently reported to-night that the levee in front of Laconia Circle, Ark., has broken. If this be true, and it probably is, 30,000 acres of fertile cotton land will be flooded by morning.

News has reached Memphis that at an early hour this morning, supposed to have been between 3 and 4 o'clock, the levee near Stokes Landing, four miles above Huntington on the Mississippi side, gave way. The information came to Memphis direct from Superintendent Gilleas of the Illinois Central, who is now on the line.

The water from this break will reach the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley tracks at Scott's Station, thirty-one miles south of Rosedale, and also at Moore's Station, on the Huntington Branch. The width of the crevasse could not be ascertained, but the worst is feared, as the levee there for miles is considered rather weak.

Heavy Rainfalls Reported.

The river is stationary at Memphis to-night, the gauge indicating 36.2 feet. The stationary condition, instead of the usual fall, is thought to have been brought about by the rainfall in the territory which drains into the Mississippi north of Memphis. For the same reason it is predicted by the local observer of the Weather Bureau that there will probably be a slight rise in the river at Memphis during the ensuing twenty-four hours.

At Helena a rise of about two-tenths of a foot in the twenty-four hours ending to-day is recorded. At Arkansas City a fall of two-tenths of a foot is indicated. The fall in the river at that point is attributed to the fact that breaks in the Arkansas levee above Arkansas City have afforded an outlet for a big volume of water. The river at Arkansas City is 9 feet 7 inches above the danger line.

At Greenville, Miss., a similar fall of two-tenths of a foot is indicated. The fall here is attributed to breaks on the Mississippi side above Greenville. At Vicksburg this morning the gauge registered 49.3 feet, a rise of half a foot in twenty-four hours.

The river at Vicksburg has reached a point which is 8.3 feet above danger line. The river is rising with increasing rapidity, both at Vicksburg and points on the Lower Mississippi.

FALLS OVER THE BANISTER.

County Commissioner Petrie of Chicago Plunges to His Death.

CHICAGO, March 30.—County Commissioner Nicholas Petrie fell over the railing of the front stairway at his home, at 286 North State Street, at 2 o'clock this morning, and received injuries from which he died half an hour later.

He returned at that hour with a party of friends, and as they were chatting pleasantly he started to go up stairs. Upon reaching the top he lost his balance and fell over the railing into the basement areaway. His skull was fractured, and he died in half an hour from concussion of the brain.

Mr. Petrie was a brother of Fire Marshal Charles Petrie. He had lived in Chicago many years, and was a well-known figure in North Side politics.

Hocking Valley to Borrow $100,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30.—Judge George R. Sage of the United States Circuit Court made a decree to-day authorizing Receiver Monsarrat of the Hocking Valley Road to borrow $100,000 to be used in addition to the earnings to meet obligations to fall due May 1.

Poland Water, for the kidneys, prescribed universally. Circulars. 3 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

TURKEY'S SULTAN ALARMED.

He Expected a Dynamite Explosion in Constantinople.

LONDON, March 31.—The Times's correspondent at Constantinople says to-day that the Sultan believed implicity in the fulfillment of the prediction that an Armenian dynamite demonstration would occur in Constantinople on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday last.

Highly amusing accounts are given of the perturbation of the imperial tenant of the Yildiz Kiosk. His abject terror necessitated a sleepless vigil of fifty-six hours by all the members of the palace household, who strove in vain to allay the fright of their master.

As nothing occurred at the palace, everything is serene there to-day. The whole scare was a trick of certain Hamidians to maintain their ascendancy over the cowardly and superstitious Sultan.

INCENDIARISM AT ALTOONA.

Evidence of Concerted Efforts to Destroy the Town.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 30.—The firemen were called on to extinguish four incendiary fires last night and this morning. The circumstances are such that the officials believe concerted efforts were made to destroy the city.

M. Poetse, lumber dealer, loses $1,500; Armour & Co., $1,000; William Stokes, planing mill, $50,000, and W. F. Yeatts, on residence, a few hundred dollars. Stokes had only $10,000 insurance. The fires were in different parts of the city.

BUILT ON A NEW NOSE.

Dr. Otto Sutter Performs an Operation for Cancer in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—William Lewis, in the City Hospital, has a brand-new nose. Lewis formerly had a good nose of the Roman variety, but a bite of a centipede started a case which developed into a cancer. Yesterday Dr. Otto Sutter cut away every vestige of flesh on Lewis's nose.

There was sufficient bone left in good condition to serve as a bridge, and around this the doctor built Lewis a new nose. The skin over Lewis's nose is now loose, but Dr. Sutter says the flesh is forming under it nicely, and in a few months a symmetrical nose will be the result. Lewis's new nose is Grecian.

ROBBED AN INDIANA COUNTY.

Ex-Officials and a Citizen Indicted for Stealing $50,000.

BUTLER, Ind., March 30.—Seven ex-county officials and one well-known private citizen were indicted this morning on the charge of having stolen $50,000 from the county. Their names are Auditor Frank Borst, ex-Auditor H. N. Coffinberry, now deceased; ex-Treasurer D. W. Fair, Deputy Treasurer Perry Fair, a son; ex-Treasurer Reuben Sauvel, ex-Surveyor Jacob M. Hook, ex-Deputy Auditor Frank Dills, and W. H. McIntosh, a capitalist who has assisted in the Auditor's and Treasurer's office, and has purchased county orders.

Dills this morning pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years. Sauvel and Borst are already in the penitentiary serving five-year sentences. The others were placed under bail of $1,000 each.

SEVEN HUNDRED CANDIDATES.

The Largest Ballot Ever Offered to the Voters of Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The West Side ticket to be voted at this election will be the largest ballot ever given to the voters of this city. It is about 26 by 34 inches in size, and contains eighty-two names of candidates for office.

The tickets in the other towns are about the size of the one voted last Fall. In the printing of the ballots for the entire city, including the sample and office ones, twenty-four tons of paper are being used. Chief Clerk Powell estimates that if the ballots were piled one on top of the other, the pile would be thirteen feet higher than the Auditorium tower.

The first proof of the West Side sample ballot was displayed at the Commissioners' office during the morning. In size it would do ample justice as a theatre poster. Such a flock of candidates was never before presented to the voters of the city. In all there are about 700 candidates.

Forest Fires in New Jersey.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 30.—Forest fires to-day in the vicinty of Bridgeport and New Gretna destroyed several thousand dollars' worth of timber. Hundreds of farmers are working to get the fire out.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen rapidly in the Rocky Mountain districts and slowly over the lake regions and Upper Mississippi Valley. It has fallen slowly in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Atlantic coast. There is a depression of great energy central over Western Kansas, where the barometer is lowest. An area of high pressure covers the northern portion of the lake regions and a second high area covers the northern and central plateau regions. It is warmer in the Mississippi Valley, and decidedly colder at Rocky Mountain stations. Local showers are reported from the Southern States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and the Gulf regions, from Texas northward to Dakota. The temperature is below freezing, with snow in Wyoming and Northern Colorado. Clear weather continues from New England westward over the lake regions. The indications are that the cloudiness will increase with showers and thunderstorms from the Gulf coast northward to the lake regions. Conditions are favorable for severe local storms in the Gulf States, the Central Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	38	44	43
6 A. M.	36	43	43
9 A. M.	37	44	46
12 M.	42	54	51
4 P. M.	49	53	53
6 P. M.	51	50	52
9 P. M.	52	49	48
12 P. M.	50	50	49

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48⅜
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1896	46
Corresponding date for last twenty years	42

A FIRE ON WARD'S ISLAND

Two Rooms in the State Insane Asylum Entirely Destroyed and a Third Damaged.

GOOD DISCIPLINE PREVAILED.

Nineteen Hundred Insane Men Formed in Line Without Disorder and Fully Dressed—Local Brigade Worked Well—Careless Plumbers Supposed to Have Started the Blaze.

Two wards of the State asylum for the insane, on Ward's Island, were destroyed by fire early last evening. A third was partially damaged by the flames and completely wrecked by water, and nearly half the roof over the eastern wing of the main building, its props burned away, fell to the floors and lawns below, a mass of broken, useless slate and tangled iron.

There was no loss of life. No one but the men fighting the fire was at any time in danger, and perfect discipline obtained. So carefully were the evolutions of the daily fire drill carried out that when the 1,900 insane men fell in line on the lawns around the burning building not one but was fully dressed, even to his hat and overcoat. Head Storekeeper Langdon went up and down the line, accompanied by attendants with extra clothes, but no one called on him.

The wing is devoted entirely to the insane males. The women are housed in the old emigration building facing the Long Island shore.

The main building is nearly 1,000 feet long, 30 feet deep, and four stories high, except in the centre. It is in three divisions, the eastern and western wings divided by the lofty administration section, crowned with a high dome. Each wing holds twelve wards, three to a floor. The entire basement row of wards is used for store rooms.

The wards in the eastern wing, utilized for patients, are numbered 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, so disposed that Wards 13, 18, and 21 are in tiers, one over the other, against the thick fire wall dividing them from the administration section. Adjoining those wards, but separated from them by a fire wall, is another section, containing Wards 14, 17, and 20. The wards burned are Nos. 21 and 18. No. 13 was wrecked, and Nos. 20 and 17, unharmed by the fire, suffered from the effects of water.

The roof is a mansard, of slate and iron, with supports of timber. All day yesterday plumbers were at work repairing drainage leaders on the side of the roof.

About half an hour after they had completed the repairs—at 4:55 o'clock—Chief Gardiner Thompson, at work on the lawn below, saw flames and smoke issuing from the eaves. He promptly yelled "Fire!" and Dr. Bryant, who, in the absence of Dr. Macdonald, was in charge of the institution, sounded the special alarm to call the city Fire Department, and then started through the wards, accompanied by Drs. Dent and Petit, to arouse the attendants and to see the patients cared for.

Before their arrival at the threatened wards the automatic alarms had called the attendants together and warned the fire brigade of the island to get to work. In all the corridors they found men busy coupling the hose and training them toward the roof just over Ward 21. The patients in each ward fell into line at the word of command, and following their leaders down the broad stairways, formed again in front and rear of the building and watched the efforts of the amateur firemen with all the interest of children.

The Blackwell's Island brigade passed its hose across Little Hell Gate, and with their two engines helped the two of the Ward's Island establishment. A volunteer corps from Astoria was the first outside aid to reach the asylum. Then came in the order named the fire boats Zophar Mills and the Havemeyer and the Charities Department steamer Thomas S. Brennan, with Fire Chief Short and the men of Truck No. 14.

A second trip of the Brennan brought two more companies of the uniformed force from the Bellevue dock, while the men from the company in East One Hundred and Fourth Street crossed to the island in the State boat Mermaid from the ferry at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Police Capt. Moynihan, with twenty-three men from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, was early on the scene. A little later Acting Inspector Thompson ordered the reserves from the East Eighty-eighth and East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Precincts to the island, and at 8:30 o'clock, having failed to establish telephonic communications, went over and took personal charge.

The asylum authorities had given instructions that no one but policemen or firemen in uniform should be allowed to cross to the island, and the Captain of the Mermaid declined to take him aboard until the two uniformed men on duty at the ferry vouched for him. No reporters were allowed to cross, special orders, the gatemen said, having been given respecting them.

Charities Commissioner Faure persisted in disregarding the orders, and insisted that the newspaper men visit the island as his guests on the steamer Brennan.

The foreman reported at 8 o'clock that the fire was under control, but it was an hour later before those on the New York side of the East River saw any cessation of the flames. At 9:30 o'clock Chief Short sent all but one company of firemen to their quarters, and Inspector Thompson called off the police reserves.

The thick fire walls prevented the flames from spreading beyond the immediate section in which they originated. The supports of the roof and the top floor were of timber, which burned like tinder. The floor below, of tile and iron, resisted the fire until the weight of the burned-out roof crushed down upon it. Then it gave way, letting the water down to Ward 13. By that time there was little left to burn.

The police estimate the damage at $20,000. It is believed, although not yet proved, that the fire originated through the carelessness of the plumbers at work on the roof.

The burned out wards sheltered 170 patients, and about 100 others from the adjoining wards were unable to occupy their usual quarters. Dr. Bryant sent out the storekeeper and all his available helpers through the furniture stores of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and adjoining streets to purchase cots and bed clothing. They obtained about 200, and accommodation was provided for the wardless patients in the dining halls of the different buildings on the islands, those who had no cots turning in contentedly on the floors.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, who is in charge of the Wards' Island institution, was in Albany attending a meeting of the Superintendents of State Asylums. He was notified by telephone as soon as the importance of the fire was seen, and started immediately by train, arriving in the city about two hours after the fire was drowned out.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA

A Greek Insurgent Force Crosses the Frontier and Attacks the Turks.

TWELVE MOSLEMS KILLED.

The Situation Critical and War Between Greece and Turkey Is Feared—Strength of the Forces of the Two Nations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—If the reports just received here from the Turkish headquarters at Elassona are correct, fighting has already occurred on the Turkish side of the frontier of Macedonia. It is said that a Greek insurgent chieftain, Alexis Taki, a brother of the famous chieftain of that name, crossed the frontier into Macedonia on Sunday last, accompanied by about twenty-five of his followers. Near Grovena the Greeks met and engaged an advance post of Turkish troops commanded by a German officer.

In the fighting which followed the Turks lost twelve men killed and had twenty men wounded, including the German officer. The loss of the insurgents is not known. The latter subsequently returned across the border into Greek territory.

The situation is about as critical as it can be, and it is difficult to see how war between Greece and Turkey can be averted. Strong efforts in that direction are still being made; but, it is rumored in diplomatic circles here, that King George has sent a message to the Czar saying that it is impossible for Greece to yield to the powers regarding Crete, and that it is equally impossible to recall the Greek troops from Thessaly in view of the excited state of the public mind.

The Greeks, it is believed, greatly underestimate the strength of the Turkish forces in Macedonia and Epirus. Edham Pasha, the Turkish Commander in Chief, now has at his disposal about 150,000 fighting men and 300 Krupp guns. He also has an ample supply of ammunition, a fair commissariat, as Turkish commissariats go, and his medical staff and hospital corps are in satisfactory condition. All the strategic points on the frontier are occupied, defended by newly thrown-up earthworks and other defenses, and are supplied with powerful batteries of artillery.

To attack this line of defence, it is understood, the Greeks cannot muster more than 60,000 men, mostly irregulars, although some estimates here have it that the Greeks may be able to muster 80,000 men in all, counting the hastily armed peasantry and the raw recruits and rough reserves which they have been pushing toward the front for a month past.

As to the Cretan situation proper, it is understood that the Admirals in command of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters are of the opinion that now Greece has virtually completed her war preparations on the frontiers of Thessaly, a blockade of the principal Greek ports would be useless, thus bearing out the forecasts previously made in these dispatches, that the refusal of Great Britain to take active part in the blockade of Greece might lead to the collapse of that scheme to prevent an outbreak of hostilities.

It was further pointed out that the blockade of Greece might precipitate the very crisis the powers professed to be desirous of averting. Not that all possibility of a Greek blockade is passed; it is still held as a threat over King George's head; but, the main object of the proposed blockade—that of closing the ports at which troops and supplies for the Greek armies in Thessaly were being landed—can no longer be accomplished. The Greek troops and supplies are already on the frontiers, and a blockade at this stage of the game would be in the nature of locking the stable door after the horse has disappeared.

Under these circumstances all the efforts of the Ambassadors of the powers here are now being directed toward prevailing upon the Turkish Government to advise the Sultan to consent to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, as another sop to Greece, and as another attempt to prevent war. And, in addition, the Ambassadors are endeavoring to prevail upon both Greece and Turkey to agree to the establishment of a neutral zone between the opposing Turks and Greeks on the two frontiers.

The Ambassadors have made strong representations to the Porte in favor of permitting the immediate departure of those of the Mussulmans in Crete who have expressed the desire to emigrate. This will probably be agreed to, but the withdrawal of the Turkish troops is another matter, and one which the Sultan has not yet shown any disposition to submit to. However, war may yet be averted, although it must be admitted that the situation is a very delicate one, and it will require great tact or else the unforeseen to solve the problem without bloodshed.

WANT UNION WITH GREECE.

Cretan Delegates Make an Appeal to the Powers.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Athens to The Times says to-day that a committee of the Cretan delegates at Athens has addressed an appeal to Queen Victoria, President Faure, the Emperor William, the Emperor Franz Josef, and the Czar, imploring them to revoke the cruel decision of the Admirals of the international fleet, who would "compel 300,000 Cretans, by the tortures of famine, to accept a Constitution which would expose them to fresh sufferings in the future."

The appeal concludes with the demand that the Cretans be allowed to unite with Greece where all is flourishing.

THE SUFFERING IN CRETE.

The Powers Will Do All in Their Ability to Mitigate It.

LONDON, March 30.—In an answer to a question as to the steps taken to relieve those suffering from lack of food in the Island of Crete, Mr. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that the Admirals in command of the fleets of the powers in Cretan waters are fully alive to the food necessities of the peaceful inhabitants of Crete, and have arranged to distribute supplies where they are most needed.

Continuing, Mr. Curzon remarked that the recommendations of the Admirals relative to the speedy appointment of a European Governor of Crete and the gradual withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island have the entire support of Her Majesty's Government, which, he added, has lost no opportunity of urging their importance.

In conclusion, Mr. Curzon assured the House that these recommendations are now under the consideration of the powers.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S ORDER.

He Takes Command of the Greek Army on the Frontier.

LARISSA, March 30.—The Crown Prince Constantin has issued the following order to the Greek Army on the frontier:

"It has pleased His Majesty King George to entrust me with the high command of the army in Thessaly. In taking up my duties at a critical hour, when great responsibilities are resting upon our fatherland, I feel convinced that you will all do your duty. Remain faithful to your oaths, and be patient and firm in order to overcome all difficulties. By obedience to the laws and to your commanders, you will show that you possess that discipline which makes the strength and the greatness of armies.

"CONSTANTIN."

It is not believed that the arrival of the Crown Prince at Larissa will entail an immediate decisive step. His first object is to complete the military preparations for a movement which will probably come from the direction of Arta.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR CRETE.

The Welsh Fusileers at Malta Ordered to be Ready to Sail.

LONDON, March 30.—The following semi-official announcement was made this evening:

"In consequence of the request of the Admirals, it has been decided that a further battalion of 600 men be forthwith sent to Crete by each power. The Welsh Fusileers, at Malta, have been ordered to be ready to sail immediately. Otherwise the situation, as regards the action of the powers, is unchanged.

"It has not yet been decided to demand the withdrawal of the Greek and Turkish forces from the frontier, such a course appearing impracticable at the present moment."

ENGAGEMENTS IN CRETE.

The Insurgents Again Bombarded by the Warships.

CANEA, Island of Crete, March 30.—The Greeks to-day attacked Fort Izzedin, which dominates Suda Bay. The foreign ironclads bombarded the attacking force in support of the Turkish garrison, which had twelve cannon and one mitrailleuse. Finally detachments of the foreign troops occupied the fortress.

There was sharp fighting to-day at Spinalonga. The Cretans succeeded in dislodging the Turks, and seized a vessel which was landing ammunition for them. Fighting continues at Harakklon and Retimo.

Several shots have been fired at the foreign occupying force at Butsunaria. The French commander has obtained reinforcements to replace the Turkish outposts, which are said to be absolutely unreliable.

The fighting at Spinalonga lasted forty-eight hours. The Turkish garrison met with a heavy loss. A French warship has been dispatched to render them such assistance as may now be practicable.

Married in a London Church.

LONDON, March 30.—Miss Emilie Burrall, daughter of Mrs. Harriet B. Hoffmann of New York and Paris, was married yesterday to Col. Villiers Hatton of the Grenadier Guards, at the Church of St. Michael, Grosvenor Square. The honeymoon will be spent in Paris.

An Old Bank Suspends.

LONDON, March 30.—A long-established banking house at Weymouth, one of the oldest financial institutions in Dorsetshire, has suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to £500,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

A Large Increase in the Earnings of the Lehigh Valley Company for February.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The statement of earnings and expenses of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company for February, 1897, as compared with the same month in 1896 shows the following result:

Lehigh Valley Railroad—Gross earnings, increase, $135,355.93; expenses, decrease, $29,865.70; net earnings, increase, $155,-221.63.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company—Gross earnings, increase $45,959.98; expenses, decrease, $21,967.98; net earnings, increase $67,927.96; both companies, increase, $223,149.59.

The three months of the fiscal year to Feb. 28 show:

Lehigh Valley Railroad—Net earnings, decrease, $124,295.53.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company—Net earnings, increase $127,421.73; both companies, increase $3,126.20.

Pennsylvania Road Changes.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 30.—Changes in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Company's system are: William Stewart, General Traffic and Freight Manager, retires to be succeeded by D. T. McCabe, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Charles L. Cole, General Freight Agent, will be succeeded by James P. Orr; J. B. Hill, Division Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis will succeeded Mr. McCabe; C. W. Randall, chief clerk in Mr. Hill's office, succeeds him at Chicago, and G. W. Geiger, Division Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis at Louisville will be General Freight Agent at Atlanta.

Santa Fe's New Acquisition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—At a conference between Collis P. Huntington and Col. G. F. Crocker, the exchange of the Mojave Division of the Southern Pacific Company to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company has been definitely decided upon, and instructions will be telegraphed to Attorneys Tweed and Herrin to prepare the necessary papers. At the same time President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fé at Chicago was advised, and he in turn will have proper transfer papers made out for the road between Benson and Nogales and Guaymas, which the Santa Fé is to give to the Southern Pacific for The Needles Line.

Electricity Instead of Steam.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The Board of Directors of the Terminal Railroad Association have under consideration the problem of changing the motive power of the terminal system from steam to electricity. An average of 150 passenger trains per day enter the Eighteenth Street passenger station, and the number of freight trains is many times greater. All these will be hauled over the terminal tracks by electric locomotives if a practical solution of the problem can be had. In addition to this, the company hopes to be able to do all of its switching in this city, East St. Louis, and Madison.

Pennsylvania Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The following is a statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of comparative earnings for the months of February, 1897 and 1896:

Pennsylvania lines directly operated:	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	*$159,800	*$397,900
Expenses	*330,100	*650,700
Net earnings	†170,300	†252,800
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie directly operated:		
Gross earnings	*$183,800	*$558,700
Expenses	*204,300	*584,300
Net earnings	†20,500	†25,600

*Decrease. †Increase.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Frederic R. Coudert, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway, who has been inspecting its system with Receivers Mink and Anderson and others, was at his office yesterday. Of the road, he said that he found its condition to be excellent. Its interests, like those of other railroads, had been affected by the Trans-Missouri decision, but he was convinced that this country was good enough and great enough to properly accept a decision of the Supreme Court and to be patient until the situation was relieved.

Dwight L. Wing, promoter of the Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, says he succeeded while in Paris in floating $3,000,000 of bonds for the railroad, and that within a year he expects the road to be completed.

Lake Wages Reduced.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 30.—The Executive Committee of the Lake Carriers' Association determined to-day to reduce wages on all of their vessels. They agreed that the outlook for business for the early part of the season was not bright, and in order to keep the boats running, expenses would have to be reduced.

The schedule adopted to-day will go into effect at the opening of the season.

Another schedule probably will be adopted in a few months, and if there is any improvement in business wages will be advanced.

The Menemsha's Eventful Trip.

The steamship Menemsha, which sailed from Swansea March 12, arrived yesterday, four days overdue, but with a tale of troubles that might well keep any vessel out for several years. Foul weather, with the wind from all quarters, was met the second day out. This was followed a week later by a threatening water spout a half mile ahead. A gale succeeded this, and then a field of ice was encountered which forced her 100 miles out of her course. Despite this Capt. Williams reported all well.

AT THE HOTELS.

Simeon Holroyd of Albany is at the Gilsey.

Gen. Charles Miller of Pennsylvania is at the Windsor.

Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass., is at the Albemarle.

John Russell Young of Philadelphia is at the Buckingham.

Judge John D. McMahon of Rome, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

Oscar G. Murray, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Waldorf.

Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army, and Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., are at the Everett.

Ex-Senator Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island and H. H. Westinghouse of Pittsburg are at the Manhattan.

Alfred H. Peel of London, A. R. Davies of Chicago, and William M. Keenan of Troy are at the Normandie.

W. A. Bissell of Chicago, C. A. Chase and Charles E. Patterson of Philadelphia, and J. H. Barr of Nashville are at the Imperial.

G. M. Lee of Hartford, J. H. Marsh of Boston, A. E. Batchelder of Albany, and John Caldwell of Chicago are at the Grand Union.

R. L. Johnson of Philadelphia, W. A. Balch of Chicago, Ira Dimock of Hartford, and Isaac L. Kempner of Baltimore are at the Marlborough.

George F. Leonard of Boston, George S. Hier of Syracuse, W. F. McMillan of Chicago, and Robert W. Dunn of Philadelphia are at the Grand.

Henry J. West of Camden, N. J.; F. L. Westbrook of Kingston, N. Y.; William Terrill of Chicago, and W. L. McDonough of Troy are at the Metropole.

Amasa J. Parker of Albany, Wells H. Blodgett of St. Louis, Carlos French of Connecticut, and James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie are at the Murray Hill.

Judge Simon W. Rosendale of Albany, Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y., and Robert M. Hooper, formerly United States Consul General at Paris, are at the Hoffman.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan, Sir Bache Cunard and Lady Cunard of England, Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago, and T. B. Blackstone of Chicago are at the Holland.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts, W. W. Thomas, formerly United States Minister to Sweden; the Marquise Lanza of Washington, and J. F. Loubat of Paris are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Dillon, millinery; Miss Gardner, corsets; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. R. Washburn, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Benjamin, W. B., & Co., New London, Conn.; P. R. Crocker, white goods, ribbons, and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bernstein, Cohen & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Cohen, woolens; Albemarle Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, ribbons and trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss M. Connelly, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brossnan Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; D. D. Brossnan, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. H. Cutting, ladies' neckwear; G. Cushman, represents; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, cloaks and suits; H. P. Brown, dry goods; Miss F. Brown, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Carver Brothers & Co., Strasburg, Ohio; G. A. Carver, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Clark, E. W., & Co., Batavia, N. Y.; E. W. Clark, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, gloves, and dress trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Currier & Underhill, Petersburg, Va.; E. E. Currier, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Mr. Houtz, dress goods; Mr. Fisher, dry goods, 56 Worth Street.

Drewey, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and fancy goods, 48 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; O. M. Edwards, furnishing goods; W. B. Persee, dry goods; D. M. Edwards, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Birkle, dry goods; Holland House.

Fenno, Isaac, & Co., Boston, Mass.; Isaac Fenno, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. E. Kenney, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Vendome.

Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; William Grant, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufmann, J. A., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. A. Johnston, dress goods, notions, trimmings; 746 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Kelner, W. S., Lockhaven, Penn.; notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kempton & Barnum, Malone, N. Y.; A. H. Barnum, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Normandie.

Kleiner, G., Hagerstown, Md.; notions, fancy goods, and millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Lansburg, the J., Furniture Company, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Boyd, furniture; Grand Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; F. C. Mulvehill, linens, &c.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery; Mrs. A. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lazarus, boys' clothing; Hoffman House.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Levinson, gloves; Robert Mandell, ribbons and laces, 53 Franklin Street.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. Wakelin, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Gerlach.

McTeer, Payne, Hood & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. T. McTeer, clothing, 688 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Merritt, J., Kingston, N. Y.; fancy goods and millinery; Barrett House.

Miller, D. R., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; F. A. Miller, notions; C. J. Maguire, notions; Grand Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Weaver, cloths, 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Olson Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; J. M. Olson, dry goods and notions; St. George Hotel.

Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. T. Calhoun, dress goods, silks, and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. C. Hislop, notions and fancy goods, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Lennon, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. M. Lennon, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Schadrich & Collins, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. Schadrich, clothing and furnishing goods; Sinclair House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Burnett, kid gloves, 115 Worth Street.

Scott, W. D., Waterbury, Conn.; cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shopbell, Gamble & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; W. C. Shopbell, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Silverman & Jodes, Baltimore, Md.; B. Brunner, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Blake, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Smith, Beir & Gormley, Rochester, N. Y.; W. R. Gormley, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Spero & Levy, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Spero, clothing; A. Levy, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taylor, J. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Taylor, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taylor, J., & Co., Scranton, Penn.; D. Taylor, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Torain & Barbour Hat Company, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Barbour, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Walsh, William E., & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; T. J. Walsh, hats and caps; Hotel Normandie.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Welker, J. M., & Son, Bryan, Ohio; J. M. Welker, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery, 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. A. Payne, laces, 51 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. H. Bentley, notions; Hotel Albert.

Ziegler, A., & Sons, Attica, Ind.; W. Ziegler, carpets; Continental Hotel.

Zollars & Co., Canton, Ohio; L. R. Zollars, dry goods and notions; D. Zollars, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mrs. Platt Much Improved.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mrs. Senator T. C. Platt, who was very ill yesterday, and who had a very bad night, recovered to-day sufficiently to remove all anxiety about the result of her illness.

SMALLPOX RAVAGING CUBA

Great Mortality Reported at San Cristobal and Other Points in the Island.

MILITARY MOVES CONTINUED.

Rejoicings over the Capture of Gen. Ruis Rivera—Demonstrations in Honor of Captain General Weyler in Santa Clara.

HAVANA, March 30.—Great misery is being experienced at San Cristobal, Province of Pinar del Rio, owing to the prevalence of smallpox and the great mortality thereform at San Cristobal and at other places. The municipal authorities are distributing relief when they are able to do so, that is to say, when the troops succeed in driving in the cattle from the surrounding country.

Gen. Velazco is continuing military operations against the insurgents at Pinar del Rio, acting in conjunction with Gen. Suarez Incian.

Gen. Ruis Rivera, the insurgent commander captured on Sunday last with his chief of staff, Col. Bacallao, was wounded when the first shots were exchanged between the Spanish troops and the insurgents.

Cienfuegos, the southern port of the Province of Santa Clara, where Capt. Gen. Weyler received the news of the capture of Gen. Rivera, was illuminated last night. There were also great patriotic demonstrations in honor of the Captain General.

The news of the capture of Gen. Rivera has spread, it is stated, through Santa Clara, and, combined with the steady pursuit of the insurgents by the Government forces, is rapidly diminishing the number of the enemy.

The principal plantations are reported to be grinding cane freely, and without interruption.

The Spanish authorities to-day embarked forty-three political prisoners for the Chefarine Islands.

MACEO'S SUCCESSOR IN CUBA.

The Career of Gen. Ruis Rivera, Who Is Now a Prisoner.

HAVANA, March 30.—Gen. Ruis Rivera, Gen. Maceo's successor in Pinar del Rio, who was captured by Gen. Hernandez de Velasco on Sunday in the hills near Cabezadas de Rio Honde, came to Cuba in 1863. For four years he had followed the calling of a civil engineer at Barcelona, Spain. He remained in Cuba during the long war of rebellion which was suspended, though not subdued, by the articles of peace signed at Zanjon. He refused to sign the peace, and for a time continued the war with Maceo and Leite Vidal, but finally left the island in the steamer Fernando Catolico, furnished by Gen. Martinez Campos.

For fourteen months he was the Secretary of the Spanish-American Gas Works at Havana. Later he held positions of trust in London, Madrid, Manila, and Honduras. During his residence here the last time a fresh revolution broke out. Not sympathizing altogether with the plans of the leaders of it, he left the island for British colonies, and in due time brought up at New York. He has a wife in New York, but no children.

He returned finally to Cuba on Sept. 8 last at the invitation of Gen. Maceo. Besides Spanish, he speaks French and English correctly. In a conversation to-day with the representative of The Associated Press Gen. Rivera expressed his gratitude at the treatment he had received from his captors, but he declined to talk with reference to the rebellion.

Gen. Rivera looks to be about fifty years of age. His features, though somewhat bold, are finely cut, and his expression is animated. His hair and his long mustachios are quite gray. More than twenty years ago, while leading a charge of Cuban revolutionists against a Spanish convoy, he lost the forefinger of his right hand, which was carried away by a rifle ball.

At the interview between Gen. Rivera and the correspondent of The Associated Press, Col. Pedro Bacallao, who was captured with Rivera, was present. He is a dark-complexioned young man, with a dignified carriage. He did not take part in the conversation. Bacallao is a native of Colon.

GEN. WEYLER'S REGRETS.

His Address to the Citizens of Cienfuegos Monday.

HAVANA, March 30.—At Cienfuegos yesterday Capt. Gen. Weyler, replying to the cheers and the deputations of the citizens after the receipt of the news of Gen. Rivera's capture, said:

"You must not praise me, but you must praise the soldiers who have come to Cuba to restore order and end the state of insurrection. Much has been done which we all deeply regret, much that is contrary to my own desire and to the policy which I would wish to follow; but there appears to be no remedy for it.

"As for me there is no alternative. I must go forward with the plans I have prepared, however painful some of the results may be. But remember that the chief sufferers from the effects of this prolonged state of warfare are the Spanish mothers, who are bravely sacrificing their sons and their property for the Spanish cause."

THE TUG MONARCH CAPTURED.

Taken on Suspicion that She Is a Cuban Filibuster.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 30.—The tug Monarch has been captured by the revenue cutter Winona and was brought here this morning in charge of one of her officers. The tug is now at the Government dock. The crew refuse to make any statement on the subject.

The Monarch was captured at Bahia Honda, about thirty miles from here. Nothing was found aboard of her. She is simply being held on suspicion.

It is reported that a filibustering expedition was to have left here last night to join the Monarch at Bahia Honda and that coal was to be sent to her from here.

SANGUILY'S PLANS FOR CUBA.

To Visit McKinley and Sherman—Not Rivera's Successor.

Gen. Julio Sanguily, who was recently released from a Cuban prison, it was reported yesterday had been appointed the successor of Gen. Ruis Rivera, the patriot leader captured in Pinar del Rio. When asked concerning the report, Gen. Sanguily denied positively that there was any truth in it.

"I have not been informed of any appointment," he said, "nor is it likely that I shall be. Gen. Gomez will probably send one of his staff to Pinar del Rio to take command."

He declared that the loss of Rivera would not demoralize the Cuban Army. He hopes to return to Cuba soon, he said, but before going he intends to visit President McKinley and Secretary Sherman to discuss with them the Administration's attitude toward Cuba. He expects to go to Washington within a few days.

JUDGE DAY MAY GO TO CUBA.

But He Declines to Discuss the Subject in Detail.

CANTON, Ohio, March 30.—Judge Day returned to the city from Washington about noon. He declined to discuss in detail the story that he will go to Cuba as the representative of the President. He authorized this statement:

"In the event an American attorney is sent to Havana to assist Consul General Lee, I will take the matter under consideration."

Crosby's Body Wanted Here.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister here, has cabled to Acting Captain General Ahumada at Havana a request that he do all in his power to aid in the recovery of the body of the unfortunate newspaper correspondent Crosby, who was killed at Arroyo Blanco, and to have the remains shipped to the United States.

NEW SPANISH TAXES PLANNED.

Gen. Sanguilly Expected to Succeed Gen. Rivera.

MADRID, March 30.—The Government is contemplating imposing new taxes in order to provide for the Cuban war expenses.

It is rumored here that Gen. Sanguilly will succeed Gen. Ruis Rivera, now prisoner in the hands of the Spanish, as commander of the insurgent forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

STEAMFITTERS STILL OUT.

Reported Movement in Building Trades to Break Up the Board of Walking Delegates—Masons Take Action.

The strike of the steamfitters and their helpers continued yesterday in all the shops of the members of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters. The strikers met in the forenoon in Central Hall, in West Thirty-second Street, where it was reported that the employers had sent to Philadelphia for non-union men. The Executive Committee of the strikers at once sent out more pickets to watch the different shops. Committees were also sent to the railroad termini in Jersey City to intercept any non-union men who might happen to come from Philadelphia.

One of the master steamfitters said there was a movement among the employers in the building trades to break up the Board of Walking Delegates, and that the movement had originated with the plumbers, who were tired of being used as catspaws.

Action taken last night by the Mason's Builders' Association, which includes in its membership a number of the largest building contractors, may result in a general lock-out of the unions that are affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates. The members said that hitherto they had refrained from joining the United Building Trades, but the tyranny of the Board of Walking Delegates and the senseless squabbles of their unions had proved such a nuisance to the building industry that they have decided to join the United Building Trades in presenting a decided opposition to the Walking Delegates, and, if necessary, to fight them.

Commissioner Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration arrived in this city yesterday. In the evening he called on a meeting of the steamfitters' helpers, and said that the board was desirous of bringing about a settlement between the master steamfitters and the unions.

TELEPHONE STOCK INCREASED.

American Bell Directors Raise the Capital to $26,015,000.

BOSTON, March 30.—The American Bell Telephone Directors to-day voted to increase the capital stock from $23,650,000 to $26,-015,000.

CRANBERRY MARSH SUIT.

Brought in Partition for a 2,000 Acre Tract in Wisconsin.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 30.—A suit in partition and for a receiver for the largest cranberry marsh in Wisconsin has been entered in court here. The action is that of F. W. Stanley, a wealthy Chicago commission man, against Joseph H. Porter, Lucinda R. Palmeter, and others.

The marsh occupies 2,000 acres in Green Lake, Winnebago, and Waushara Counties, and is valued at $100,000. The complainant admits that it is solvent and has not a creditor in the world, but the suit is begun to prevent alleged mismanagement.

GIFT TO GEORGE W. RYER.

Denman Thompson Gives Him "Sunshine of Paradise Alley."

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—George W. Ryer, the well-known theatrical manager and author, was the recipient of a handsome gift at the hands of his partner, Denman Thompson, in Boston, this afternoon.

Mr. Thompson has been associated with Mr. Ryer about ten years, and their relations during that time have been most pleasant. Their great sketch, the "Old Homestead," is well known, and their latest sketch, "Sunshine of Paradise Alley," bids fair to even outlive the first-named piece.

Mr. Thompson surprised his partner today by presenting him his interest in the play. Mr. Ryer, in speaking of the gift, said it was wholly unexpected.

The legal papers by which Mr. Ryer will acquire the entire rights to the piece will be drawn in New York some time next week.

Cincinnati Bonds Sold.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Consolidated sinking fund gold bonds of the City of Cincinnati to the amount of $3,634,000 have been sold to the First National Bank and Seasongood & Mayor of this city at a premium of 2.167 per cent. They are to run for forty years, bearing an interest of 3 65-100 per cent., payable quarterly.

Run on a Columbus Bank.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30.—The failure of Butler Crawford & Co., coffee and spice dealers, yesterday, caused a small run on Brooks, Butler & Co.'s bank to-day. The bank officials remained late to meet all comers, and a panic was averted. The bank was not affected by the failure.

Hoboken's Republican Nominee.

The Republican City Convention of Hoboken nominated Assemblyman Clement De R. Leonard for Mayor at Odd Fellows' Hall last night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:10 A. M.—630 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, dwelling of Thomas Lynch; damage, $20.

5:30 A. M.—Sinclair House, 752 Broadway; no damage.

8:30 A. M.—650 Madison Avenue, Miss Mary Burgess; damage, $100.

9:50 A. M.—5 West Forty-ninth Street, dwelling of George A. Croker, chimney; damage trifling.

12 Noon.—256 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, paintshop of Frederick Krauer; damage trifling.

1:20 P. M.—61 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, flathouse owned by Mrs. Willis; damage, $15,000. Two women and a child were burned to death.

3:20 P. M.—463 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Fisher Brothers; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—48 Centre Street; C. Solomon; damage, $50. 431 West Twenty-fourth Street; Mary Spetz, flat; damage, $100.

7:10 P. M.—98 East Houston Street; Jacob Mustofsky and others; tenement; damage, $3,000.

7:10 P. M.—Ward's Island; damage, $40,000.

7:15 P. M.—4 East Fourteenth Street; Lopez, photographer; damage, $3,000.

8:20 P. M.—521 West Twenty-eighth Street, James Fletcher; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, March 30.—About $10,000 damage was done to-day to the Iroquois Brewery property by fire, which started in the hay loft of the stables.

CLINTON, Mass., March 30.—A barn and several outbuildings owned by Fred Johnson, in North Lancaster, were burned to the ground to-day, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. Four cows, two horses, and other cattle were burned, besides hay and grain, several carriages, and agricultural implements.

Spring

Is the season to purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, to build up strength and fortify health against the debilitating season by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The people's favorite Spring Medicine and One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Voorhees's Corporation Bill Passed by Both Senate and House—Action on Constitutional Amendments.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—Both the Senate and House to-day passed Senate Bill No. 263, introduced by Senator Voorhees last night, to amend the corporation act. The bill is intended to offset a bill pending in the New York Legislature designed to make stockholders of corporations operating in other States and formed in New York liable as partners in litigation. The bill passed to-day is to prevent such suits standing in the courts of this State. The bill will be signed by the Governor.

The Senate defeated the proposed constitutional amendments providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature by a vote of 9 to 10. The debate on the question was very sharp.

The Senate passed the following bills: House bill permitting insurance companies operating under Lloyds name to change their names; House bill authorizing Newark to spend $100,000 a year for four years for street improvements; Assemblyman Lloyd's marriage license bill, amended to apply to non-residents of the State.

The House, by a decisive vote of 16 to 34, defeated the Voorhees judiciary amendments to the State Constitution. The amendments were debated for more than two hours.

The following amendments passed the House: Prohibiting race track gambling, allowing women to vote at school elections, and prohibiting the Governor from appointing to office during a legislative recess any person who has previously been rejected by the Senate. The amendments were all passed at the last session of the Legislature, and will be submitted to the people this Summer, as provided by law.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals reported adversely the House bill which was intended to prevent the Erie Railroad Company charging different rates of fare from its several stations in New York. The report was sustained.

BRITISH VESSELS MISSING.

Fears that They Have Gone Down with All on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 30.—Lloyds agents have received word that the fine four-masted British ship Lord Dufferin and the British bark Bankholme are missing. All hope for the Lord Dufferin is abandoned, but there is still some hope for the Bankholme.

The combined crews of the ships numbered sixty-seven men, all of whom are supposed to have perished. Both vessels were in the vicinity of Montevideo on the same dates, and one of the theories advanced is that the ships were in collision and went down with all on board.

MYSTERIOUS AIR MACHINE.

John O. Pries Said to be Puzzling His Nebraska Neighbors.

OMAHA, Neb., March 30.—The indications are that John O. Pries of this county is the author of the mysterious flying machine which has been seen in the sky recently, though he vigorously denies that such is the case.

Pries is a unique character, occupying his time at his country residence, near Omaha, in experimenting with air ships, constructing models, and studying aeronautics.

There is no doubt that the light seen in different parts of the State is the same, since the discriptions by dozens of people who have seen it always agree. Sometimes it is seen rushing very rapidly, and again is stationary or moving slowly.

A WEALTHY MAN'S SUICIDE.

Charles F. Houghton, Said to be Worth $500,000, Kills Himself.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Grady Introduced Amendments of a Radical Nature to the Anti-Trust Measures.

GUY'S ATTACK ON ELLSWORTH.

A Warm Debate Over the Distribution of Copies of the Statutes—Misuse of the Flag in Political Campaigns—Local Legislation.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Senator Brush introduced a bill to-day to amend the Greater New York charter by correcting an error of the printer in leaving out a whole clause of Section 695, whereby the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, the House of Detention for witnesses, and the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Charities.

The amendment places their jurisdiction in the hands of Boards of Trustees, as at present.

Senator Brush also introduced a bill prohibiting the construction of a railroad on Hooper Street, between Kent Avenue and Broadway, in Brooklyn, without the consent of a majority of the property holders on such street.

Senator Ford introduced a bill to create a board of five Commissioners of Land Records, whose duty it shall be to report to the Legislature such bills as in their opinion should be passed to improve the methods of transferring land in this State.

Senator Wieman introduced a bill to pension all the volunteer firemen of Brooklyn whose names appear on the original rolls.

Senator John F. Ahearn introduced an important bill designed to reform the system of commitment of children to institutions in New York City. It provides that when the court believes that a child's parents or guardians are competent to take charge of the child to be committed, they are to have custody of it, and such money as is now paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for the keep of the child shall be given by the City Controller to the mother. This would give to the mother or guardian $104 a year while the child is in legal custody. When Mr. Ahearn introduced the bill there was some discussion over its advancement, and it was sent to third reading.

Senator Ahearn said that the bill was merely to allow paroling of committed children to the care of their parents.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Roehr—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on Throop and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn.

Mr. Garby—Providing for local improvements in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that the Mayor of Brooklyn shall annually appoint seven Directors to have charge of the affairs of the Public Library of that city.

Senator Grady introduced the amendments to the anti-trust bills that he contemplated last week and spoke of in his speech against the bill. They are of a very radical nature, so much so that Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader, had them referred, together with the bills, to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration. The amendment to the bill empowering the Attorney General to bring action makes it mandatory instead of permissive in its instructions to him, and provides that a failure upon his part to perform his duty in the matter of prosecution shall forfeit his office. When an accused corporation appears before a Supreme Court Judge the books, papers, and documents must be produced. The portion granting indemnity from conviction to witnesses who testify is struck out and a line inserted providing that no person shall be excused from answering questions which shall degrade or incriminate him. The bill relating to reports of corporations is amended so as to provide that trusts cannot do business at all in this State; that any corporation doing business in this State must have an office in this State.

Senator Wray's bill appropriating $20,000 for the purchase and distribution of the statutes of the State among the State officers and among County Clerks of the State was taken up, and Senator Brackett's motion that the first section of the bill be stricken out caused discussion. Senator Brackett said that he hoped the bill would be killed, because it was absolutely ridiculous to spend such an amount of money in such an unnecessary way. This led to a pithy debate, in which the Anti-Cartoon bill was touched upon.

Senator Guy thought the bill necessary for proper framing of new statutes.

"Does the Senator mean to say," interrupted Senator Ellsworth, "that the distribution of these statutes will give the people brains?"

"Well, hardly," replied Senator Guy, "but I do say that if the Senator [Ellsworth] had had a copy of the statutes at hand when he drew up the Anti-Cartoon bill he would never have drawn up a bill the form of which made it the laughing stock of every lawyer in the State."

"How would the statutes help me?" asked Senator Ellsworth, "when there is no similar act on the statute books?"

"Well, if you had looked at the statutes," replied Senator Guy, "you would not have made the penalty for the publishing of a photograph greater than the penalty for malicious libel."

Senator Grady said the bill was a mere jobbing scheme to advertise the Birdseye edition of the Revised Statutes.

The debate became general on the same line, and after it had progressed for nearly two hours Senator Brackett's motion was lost.

Senator Grady then moved to amend by limiting the distribution and decreasing the appropriation to $5,000. This was voted down—34 to 7.

Senator Grady offered an amendment eliminating the name of the edition to be supplied and allowing the Secretary of State to supply whatever editions are wanted. This was voted down—36 to 11.

Senator Brackett moved to amend by prohibiting the distribution of these statutes to any one who received the Banks edition last year. This was defeated by a viva voce vote, and the bill was passed—34 to 8.

Senator Grady called up his bill preventing the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States or of this State.

Senator Krum moved to amend so that the bill should not apply when the flag is used as the emblem of political parades and to which flag can be attached the pictures of a candidate for election, and also his name, with other proper inscriptions.

"That is just what this bill tries to stop," said Mr. Grady.

"I suppose it is," replied Senator Krum.

Senator Grady then said that he did not see why the American flag should be used as the advertisement for a political party and not as an advertisement for a butcher's shop. There was no difference between the cases. He contended that the flag had never been so desecrated as it was during the last campaign, when it was paraded by the Republican Party merely to reach the sentiment of patriotic people. In New York City there were a thousand American flags displayed last Fall to every one that will be hung out on Washington's Birthday or on the Fourth of July.

"What caused this unusual patriotism last Fall?" he asked. "It was because the National Committee of the Republican Party paid for the flags that were displayed."

The bill was laid over until to-morrow.

These New York and Brooklyn bills were introduced:

Mr. Stranahan—Removing the prohibition restraining the New York Dock Board from expending more than $2,000,000 in any one year.

Mr. Wray—Exempting East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, from street railways.

Mr. Sullivan—Providing for the erection of a building for a Justice's court in Centre Market, New York.

Mr. Ahearn—Compelling the erection of a passenger elevator by the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge at Gold and Roosevelt Streets, New York City.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Passage of a Number of Measures Pertaining Especially to New York and Brooklyn.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The Assembly passed the following bills:

Mr. Braun—Providing that the Tax Collector of Buffalo must file a bond of $200,000.

Mr. Kelsey—Providing for general improvements upon the grounds and buildings of the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Mr. Hobbie—Providing for the manufacture, in the penal institutions of the State, of supplies for the buildings, offices, and public institutions owned, controlled, or managed by the State.

Mr. Kavanaugh—Conferring upon the Round Lake Association the right to condemn property for the purpose of supplying its grounds, residents, and visitors with pure water.

Senator Ahearn—Providing that when membership corporations file their certificates of corporation, they need not place in them the time for holding their annual meetings.

Mr. Adler—Providing that the City of New York shall expend $600,000 for the erection of buildings for court purposes, a city prison for the Third District Magistrates' Court, and a county jail for the City and County of New York.

Mr. Roehr—Providing that the County Judges of Kings County shall fix the compensation of the clerks and assistant clerks in the County Court.

Mr. Perkins—Prohibiting the erection of railroads on Cumberland Street and Carlton, Clinton, Washington, and Grand Avenues, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin—Providing that if the exterior wall of any building in New York City extends out over the street not over 10 inches it shall not be removed by order of the city authorities, unless proceedings are begun within a year after the passage of the act.

Mr. Marshall—To improve Atlantic Avenue, between Flatbush Avenue and Atkins Avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, and providing for the removal of the steam railroad of the Long Island Railroad Company from the surface of the street and placing it below grade.

Mr. Austin—Conferring jurisdiction upon the State Board of Claims to hear, audit, and determine the claim of the City of New York against the State for water furnished Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. L. E. Brown—Incorporating the Grace Institute of New York City.

Mr. Marshall—Authorizing the sale of the Hanson Place Armory property, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Commissioners of the East River Bridge to lease the buildings erected by the commission about the entrances to the bridge in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Laimbeer—Releasing certain real estate of the Union Methodist Church, in the City of New York from taxes for the year 1894.

Mr. Austin—Providing for laying additional water mains and erecting additional pumping machines in the City of New York.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing for the completion of the Criminal Courts building in the City of New York.

Mr. Abell—Prohibiting the erection of railroads on Twelfth Street, Fourteenth Street, Prospect Avenue, Avenue B, Newkirk Avenue, Linden Boulevard, and Lenox Road, in Brooklyn.

Senator Wieman—To permit barbering on Sunday until 1 P. M. in the Greater New York territory, Saratoga Springs, and Niagara Falls.

Senator Ford—Providing for life-saving medals for persons saving life on the waters of the State.

Mr. Murphy—Requiring persons practicing dentistry to display professional signs.

Mr. Gray—Amending the banking law by permitting savings banks in this State to invest their deposits in the securities in the Cities of Holyoke and Camden, N. J.

These bills were introduced:

Mr. Brennan—Amending the New York charter by making the salaries of Civil Justices in New York and Kings Boroughs $8,000, instead of $6,000; providing that Justices may exchange or act in each other's district in case of illness or absence; allowing two assistant Clerks in each court at $2,000 each per annum; allowing the Municipal Assembly to appoint additional clerks for courts; allowing three instead of two court attendants in each court; allowing a janitor for each court at a salary of $800; making all court appointees' term of office of five years instead of two.

Mr. Rheinhart—Establishing Woody Crest Park, on Jerome Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Brennan—Making nine instead of seven Civil Justices in the Borough of New York.

Mr. Knaus—Creating a Bureau of Street Incumbrances in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Coughlin—To protect bicyclists by compelling all vehicles to carry lights at night, under penalty of $5 for each violation.

Mr. Van Keuren—Providing for the licensing of transient retail merchants or peddlers at fees of not more than $100 nor less than $25 per month in cities or villages, or not more than $50 nor less than $10 in towns.

Mr. Nixon—Making any Judge, Grand Juror, District Attorney, clerk, or other person who discloses any act before a Grand Jury guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Nixon—Confining the publications of lists of persons seeking employment to the Free Employment Bureau to New York City.

Mr. Mackey—Reducing the rate of interest on money or goods loaned to 5 per cent.

Mr. Green's bill, providing that children may sing and dance on the stage, provided they are not morally or physically injured, was killed by a vote of 74 nays to 8 yeas.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Several Legislative Measures Approved by the Chief Executive.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Assemblyman Sears—Fixing the salary of the Superintendent of State Banks at $7,000 per year.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the Supreme Court in cases where it is necessary to preserve or improve real property in trust to authorize a trustee to mortgage or sell it.

Assemblyman Abell—Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to purchase supplies for the Mayor and City Controller to the amount of $1,000 without calling for bids or proposals.

Senator Daly—Amending the Benevolent Orders law relative to the duties and liabilities.

COMSTOCK WAS INDIGNANT.

He Couldn't Resurrect the Anti-Nudity Measures.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—This afternoon Anthony Comstock appeared before the Codes Committee of the Assembly and asked to be heard again on Assemblyman Husted's Anti-Nudity bill. Chairman Armstrong informed him that he had spoken on the bill several weeks ago, and that the committee had decided not to report it.

Mr. Comstock grew very indignant because the bill had been killed, and insisted that he have another opportunity to talk upon it. The committee refused to hear him.

Record in the Revolution.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The Legislature last year gave the Controller $5,000 with which to put the Revolutionary papers found in his office into shape and to print copies of the work. To-day the Controller issued an attractive volume, containing 41,623 names of men whose service in the Revolutionary War is well authenticated. Gen. Knox reported to Congress that New York had furnished but 17,781 men, and that number has gone into historical statements ever since.

Raines Law Hearing.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate, and possibly the Assembly Committee on Excise, will give hearings on the Raines liquor tax law amendments on Wednesday evening.

Bills from the Health Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The Assembly Public Health Committee will to-morrow report favorably Senator Brush's bill, providing that notices of births, deaths, and marriages must be filed with the Boards of Health throughout the State, and Mr. Smith's, to insure ventilation in schools.

The Anti-Scalping Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The Assembly Codes Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Assemblyman Addis's Anti-Scalpers' bill. There were speeches for and against it.

COURT OF CLAIMS JUDGES

Charles T. Saxton and John F. Parkhurst Were Appointed Yesterday by Governor Black.

CLOSE OF A LONG STRUGGLE.

There Were Five Prominent Applicants Pressing Their Claims on the Governor—Change of Title from Commissioner to Judge.

ALBANY, March 30.—Gov. Black to-day appointed former Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton of Wayne County and John F. Parkhurst of Steuben County to be Judges of the Court of Claims. They are to succeed Hugh Reilly of Albany and Wilbur F. Porter of Jefferson, respectively. Mr. Saxton's nomination was confirmed by the Senate without reference to a committee—a compliment paid by the Senators over whose deliberations he presided last year. Highly flattering tributes to his popularity were made by Senators McCarren, Guy, Nussbaum, and Chahoon. Mr. Parkhurst's name was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The selection of these two men settles a question which has had perplexing features for Gov. Black. There have been five candidates for the two places, and each has had unusually strong backing. The three who failed of appointment are Clerk of the Assembly Archie E. Baxter of Chemung, former Assemblyman Philip Keck of Fulton County, and District Attorney Lester B. Stearns of Chautauqua County. All are on good terms with the Republican organization leaders, and each had the support of a portion of the "machine." Col. Baxter had the largest list of indorsements. He is scheduled for a position in the Post Office Department at Washington, as one of the Assistant Postmasters General.

The appointments made to-day are the first "Judges" of the Court of Claims. Heretofore they have been known as Commissioners of Claims.

The present Commissioners are continued in office until within a few days of the time when their offices would have expired under the old law. The term of Wilbur F. Porter would have expired Jan 5 next, and that of Hugh Reilly on Jan. 12. Both will now expire Dec. 31, and the two men appointed to-day will begin duty Jan. 1. The appointments were made thus early that they might be confirmed at this session of the Senate. Each is for a term of six years. The salary of each Judge is $5,000 a year. Under the terms of the new law, Commissioner George M. Beebe, the third member of the Board of Claims, will become a Judge for the remainder of his term.

MR. SAXTON'S CAREER.

He Has Been Active in Politics and Was Once a Democrat.

Charles Terry Saxton, known as the author of the ballot reform law, was born at Clyde, in this State, July 25, 1846. When only fifteen years old he enlisted in the army, in 1861, joining the Nineteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers as a private. He rose through successive grades to the rank of Major. He served chiefly in the Gulf States, fighting under Banks in the Red River campaign. He was also in the battle of Port Hudson.

After the close of the war he returned to Clyde and studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He soon turned his attention to politics, and from 1873 to 1886 he held local offices, including Justice of the Peace and Village President. In 1886 he was elected to the State Assembly, and at once took a prominent part in the work of that body. He was re-elected in 1888, and was put in an important place on the Judiciary Committee.

It was in his second term that he took an active interest in the reform of the ballot laws. The measure known as the "Ballot Reform bill" was championed by him, and he succeeded in having it passed twice, only to receive the veto of Gov. Hill. When Mr. Saxton was elected to the Senate he carried into that body his championship of ballot reform, and again had the measure passed by the Legislature. Some of its features having been made to conform to the Governor's views, Mr. Hill approved it. In 1894 Mr. Saxton was elected President pro tempore of the Senate.

For one year—1891—he was Chancellor of Union College, and received the degree of LL. D.

It is pretty generally forgotten that Mr. Saxton began his political career as a Democrat.

John F. Parkhurst.

John F. Parkhurst was born in Wellsborough, Penn., Feb. 17, 1843. He studied law with Judge Guy H. McMaster at Bath, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1865. After this he was associated with Judge McMaster until the latter's death in 1887. His home is in Bath, Steuben County, where he is practicing law. He was editor of The Steuben Courier, and also interested in banking. For many years he has been an energetic Republican, and was for a long time a member of the Republican State Committee, and of the Executive Committee as well. In 1888 he was a delegate to the National Convention.

THE ADIRONDACK BILL.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller Appears in Opposition to It.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The Senate Committee on Finance and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means to-night gave the second hearing on the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the purchase of Adirondack lands to preserve the water sources of the Hudson River and other streams. There were present at the hearing in opposition to the bill ex-Senator Warner Miller, William Spier and William McEchron of the Glens Falls Paper Company, George F. Underwood of the Kenyon Lumber Company, and others.

Ex-Senator Miller was the first speaker. He contended in a lengthy argument that the lumber and pulp wood paper business was the greatest enterprise carried on in the State, and that this bill would ruin that business. He was of the opinion that the forests could be preserved without the destruction of this great business. He said that there was $30,000,000 expended alone in plants in the Adirondacks for the furtherance of this business, and if the State desires to take the lands, it should certainly recognize the vested rights of these companies, and should recompense them for the money they had invested. No action was taken by the committee.

Appointed by Supt. Payn.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn to-day announced the appointment of Lewis Newgass, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Cayuga County, as a confidential examiner in his department at a salary of $2,500.

Cancelled Her Certificate.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Justice Chester to-day rendered a decision ordering the cancellation of the liquor tax certificate of Annie O'Reilly of Troy. Her place was within 200 feet of a public school.

Five Cents to Staten Island.

Peace has been declared between the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company and the electric railroad, and under a joint agreement ferry fares between St. George (S. I.) and the Battery will be 5 cents. Fares on Staten Island will also be 5 cents. Two new boats will be built to make the bay trip in fifteen minutes.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

PALMER WILL BE PRINTER.

He Was Widely Indorsed for His Old Place and the President Has Chosen Him.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Public Printer—FRANK W. PALMER of Illinois.

Consul at Havre, France—ALEXANDER M. THACKERA of Pennsylvania.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, Marine Hospital Service—JAMES H. OAKLEY of Illinois.

Mr. Palmer was Public Printer under the Harrison Administration and had such a good record that he was widely indorsed by public men for his position. He also had the indorsement of his State delegation.

BEN BUTTERWORTH COMES IN.

His Nomination for Commissioner of Patents Is Decided On.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio has been agreed upon for Commissioner of Patents.

Gen. Draper of Massachusetts, whose nomination as Ambassador to Italy is expected, was a caller to-day at the White House. It is thought that this nomination and that of Andrew D. White, as Ambassador to Germany, may be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

LOOKING FOR OFFICES.

Various Applicants for Places in the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Additional applications for appointment to Presidential offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows:

Deputy Auditor for the War Department—A. R. COLBURN of Tacoma, Md.

Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department—W. H. CROWELL of Washington, D. C.

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels at New York—H. H. LAWTON.

Collector of Customs at Belfast, Me.—J. S. HARRISON.

Surveyor of Customs at Pittsburg—W. H. LIPPINCOTT.

Assistant Appraiser of Customs at New York—T. W. WHITTLEY.

Naval Officer of Customs at Philadelphia—E. H. RUMFORD.

Examiner of Drugs at Boston—C. W. TUCKER.

Examiner of Drugs at Philadelphia—W. H. GALBRAITH.

MAXWELL ON THE TARIFF.

New Jersey Central's President Says Tinkering Does Harm.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 30.—President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was in this city to-day. Speaking of the business and industrial outlook, he remarked.

"Tinkering with the tariff is having an injurious effect. If the tinkering ceased times would get better."

CASHIER OF THE POST OFFICE.

Senator Hanna's Nephew Appointed to the Place in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 30.—C. A. Hanna, a nephew of United States Senator Hanna, has been selected by Postmaster Gordon as cashier of the Post Office.

Mr. Hanna is thirty years old. He came to Chicago from Lincoln, Neb., three months ago, where he had been employed in a bank. Mr. Hanna spent an hour to-day with Cashier Green of the Post Office, watching the methods of the office. The position pays him $2,500 a year.

POLICY AS TO PENSIONS.

Henry Clay Evans Arrives in Washington and Talks of His Duties.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee, whose nomination for Commissioner of Pensions was sent in yesterday, reached here from Chattanooga to-day. He was flooded with cards of callers throughout the day. Mr. Evans said he had no policy formulated other than that of liberal administration of pension laws and the application of a thorough efficiency standard for employes. He thought the broadest construction, as far as consistent with reason and good judgment, should be applied to the statutes and rules in the adjudication of the great mass of pension cases. Undoubtedly, he added, there are many fraudulent claims, but their existence should not affect the treatment of the worthy cases in any way.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

The Naval Bureau Chiefs Decide on Their Features.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—After discussing the matter for several weeks, the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs to-day arrived at a conclusion as to the main features of the torpedo boats authorized by the last Congress.

They will be 30-knot craft of about 240 tons when ready for their trial run, and 270 tons with all weights aboard ready for service. They will thus be larger than any other torpedo boats the Government has built or is building, the nearest approach to them in point of size and power being one of the Destroyer type under construction at the Union Iron Works.

Secretary Long has decided that the appropriation of $800,000 made by Congress for these boats is exclusive of the cost of armament, so that it is thus possible not only to secure larger boats, but in all likelihood to get three of them, inasmuch as the allowance will be $266,000 for each boat, and the Union Iron Works' price for the Destroyer was but $227,000.

Grounding of the Yantic.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—No cablegram has reached the Navy Department of the grounding of the Yantic at the mouth of the Uruguay River, as reported in press dispatches. They therefore think the matter is of small importance. They say the boat has been aground many times in the river, which abounds in mud flats, and that no damage has resulted herefore. The Yantic is under orders to return to the United States, and is unfit for active service. When she returns she probably will be sold or broken up.

A Columbus Corporation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30.—The Ohio Safety Elevator Company of Cleveland was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day with a capital of $500,000. The incorporators are Hugo Mattullath, H. H. Rees, Edwin C. Thurston, Albert H. Bates, and Edward B. Gilchrist. They will manufacture elevator safety appliances and hoisting machinery.

Tried to Jump from the Bridge.

While John Smith of 346 Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, was crossing the bridge on a truck last evening he had trouble with the truckman. Apparently becoming desperate, Smith pulled off his coat and jumped to the outer railing, attempting to climb over. The indications were that he intended suicide. The truckman threw Smith down and sat on him until a policeman took him to the Bridge Station in Brooklyn, where he was locked up.

Battleship Iowa in Port.

The battleship Iowa was reported at anchor in the bay last night. The vessel sailed from the Delaware Breakwater for Brooklyn yesterday morning to prepare for the trial run from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise over the Government course.

THE NEW TARIFF IN APRIL

Duties Imposed by the Dingley Bill May Be Made to Take Effect Before the Law Is Enacted.

PRECEDENT FOR THE METHOD.

The Wilson Bill Was in Fact Enforced for Twenty-eight Days Before Its Passage—Novel but Practicable.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Chairman Dingley and his colleagues of the Ways and Means Committee will attempt to have the duties imposed by the new tariff bill go into effect before the bill becomes a law. This novel and much-discussed policy was definitely resolved upon at a meeting of the Republican members of the committee held to-night. The sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Grosvenor of Ohio, Tawney of Minnesota, and Dalzell of Pennsylvania, which was authorized to report upon the proposition, presented an amendment which they had written, and their colleagues instructed Mr. Grosvenor to offer the amendment to-morrow in the House. There is no doubt that it will be adopted by a party vote.

The substance of the amendment follows:

That the duties imposed by the bill shall be enforced and collected on all goods imported after April 15, and prior to the passage of the act, not purchased or in transit prior to April 1. It creates a lien upon the goods thus imported for the amount of the duties imposed, and also makes the importer and the person in whose possession the goods may be found, if not a retail merchant or a carrier, liable for the amount of the duties or for the excess imposed by the bill above the amounts such articles may have paid. It also requires customs officers to retain samples of imported goods to the end that the evidence of identification may be preserved. It provides for bringing suits to recover the duties, both against importers and wholesale merchants, and gives to Circuit Courts of the United States full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine such actions, and to enforce the judgment.

The members of the sub-committee had investigated the question of the constitutionality and validity of the proposition personally, and had secured the opinions of able lawyers, among them the Attorney General of Ohio. When they presented to their colleagues the authorities on which they propose to sustain the amendment there was no dissent from their views.

Letters have poured in upon Mr. Dingley and his colleagues this week from importers asking what was proposed to be done in the matter. The first intention was to have the amendment provide for enforcing the new rates on the 2d of April, two days after the bill is to be passed by the House, but this seemed distinctly unfair to dealers who might have ordered goods before that date. If importers can place their orders and get goods through the Custom House before April 15 the amendment will not affect them, but they will be obliged to take their chances in such attempts. While there is much doubt expressed by members of Congress as to the validity of the proposed amendment, and as to its acceptance by the Senate, it will doubtless have the effect of discouraging importations while the bill is pending before the Senate. Importers will hardly care to run the risks of the litigation in which they might become involved.

The chief precedent on which the committee relies to sustain its action is a decision of the Supreme Court growing out of the Wilson act. That act did not become law until Aug. 28, 1894, although the bill stated that the duties therein imposed should be levied on and after Aug. 1. It was before Congress, therefore, nearly a month after the time fixed for its beginning, and as the House accepted the Senate amendments without sending the bill to conference between the two houses, the intention of the leaders to change the date of its enforcement in conference could not be carried out. The Supreme Court decided in effect, however, as its opinion is interpreted by the Ways and Means Committee, that the rates of the act become operative on the date declared by the act, although that date was twenty-eight days before it became law.

There are also decisions by State courts in cases involving taxation which the committee will quote as authorities.

The theory of the amendment was explained by a member of the Ways and Means Committee in these words: "It not only relates to goods contracted for subsequent to the date on which the bill passes the House, and the importer will make all purchases with notice of the purpose of Congress to impose and collect certain duties on goods imported after a certain date. In other words, he knows that goods which he imports will be liable for a higher rate of duty and therefore he could not avail himself of rules usually applicable to bona fide purchases. The law when enacted would simply relate back to and impose duties upon goods purchased for import after the importer knew that such duties were to be imposed. This will not be retroactive, but retrospective, legislation."

DINNER TO MR. CLEVELAND.

Given at the Residence of President Patton in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30.—Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland were guests this evening at an informal dinner given in their honor at the residence of President Patton of the university.

Several invited guests were present to meet them, including several of the university Faculty. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Joline and Mr. and Mrs. William Hornblower of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bayard Henry and Mrs. Matthew Baird of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Green and Gen. and Mrs. Stryker of Trenton. Of the Faculty present, there were Profs. Magie and Baldwin, who were accompanied by their wives.

LAUNCH OF THE DUPONT.

Torpedo Boat No. 7 Christened at Bristol by Miss Converse.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 30.—The latest torpedo boat, known as No. 7, was successfully launched at 6 o'clock this evening at the flood tide. The ceremony of baptism was performed by Miss Lottie Converse, daughter of Commander Converse of the torpedo station. The boat is known as the Dupont.

The Dupont is 175 feet 8½ inches on the water line, 17 feet beam, and 6 feet draught. The entire hull is covered with steel plates 3-16 of an inch in thickness, and the frames and deck beams are also of steel. She has two conning towers, one at the bow and one at the stern, and in every appointment is nearly an exact reproduction of No. 6. The Herreshoffs are now at work on three other smaller torpedo boats for the Government.

NEWS ASSOCIATION DISSOLVES.

New York State Newspapers Join the Greater Associated Press.

The Associated Press of the State of New York, at a meeting held in this city yesterday, decided to dissolve. During the early years of its existence it held reciprocal relations with The New York Associated Press. When the New York Associated Press became a part of The United Press, a reciprocal relationship between these two organizations was established. When, however, The United Press declared its inability to carry out its obligations, the members of the State Press deemed it advisable to dissolve. Twenty-three of the members of the association completed yesterday membership contracts with the great National news gathering organization, The Associated Press, and contracts with others will be made as rapidly as the clerical details can be arranged.

On Time,

And very early, too. That's what any one should be in treating one's self for inaction of the kidneys and bladder. The diuretic which experience indicates as supplying the requisite stimulation to the organs without exciting them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't delay; kidney inaction and diseases are not far apart. For fever and ague, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, and nerve debility, also, use the Bitters.

MINISTERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

Appointments Made by the Methodist Conference of the State Before Its Adjournment.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—The following appointments were announced to-day at the Methodist Conference of New Jersey:

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.—Presiding Elder, J. L. Roe.
Asbury Park—First Church, W. A. Allen; West Park, J. R. Middleton.
Atlantic Highlands—J. B. Haines.
Belford—J. H. Boyd.
Belmar—S. E. Chapin.
Bethesda—John Allen, Jr.
Bradley Beach—W. W. Ridgeley.
Cassville and Harmony—D. Johnson.
Clifford—C. C. Poolton.
Cranbury—W. E. Greenbank.
Eatontown and Tipton Falls—F. A. Demasis.
Englishtown—T. S. Brock.
Farmingdale—W. E. Barnart.
Freehold—C. B. Fisher.
Greenville and Bethel—Z. D. Conover.
Hamilton and Wall—R. T. Leary.
Hightstown—William Mitchell.
Imlaystown—A. M. Lake.
Jacobstown and Cookstown—H. J. Conover.
Jamesburg—J. B. Kulp.
Keansburg—S. K. Moore.
Keyport—Calvary Church, H. J. Zelley; St. John, H. F. Williams.
Lakewood—P. C. Kippincott, Jr.
Little Silver—J. W. Lee.
Long Branch—Asbury Park Church, W. S. Wedderspoon; First Church, L. O. Manchester; St. Luke, W. C. P. Stern; Simpson Church, J. F. Heilman.
Matawan, J. B. Batten.
Manasquan—Percy Perin.
Manchester and Whitings—F. Van Hise, supply.
Milltown—C. S. Miller.
Neversink—J. W. Nickolson.
New Brunswick—First Church, G. C. Starger; Pitman Church, G. H. Neal, Jr.; St. James, A. H. Eberhardt.
New Egypt—J. R. Mason.
New Lisbon—D. E. Clair.
Ocean Grove Camp—E. H. Stokes; St. Paul, J. G. Read; Oceanic, M. Messler.
Ocean Port—John Wagg.
Point Pleasant and Herbertville—D. Moore.
Redbank—First Church, E. C. Hancock; Grace Church, H. F. Cravatt.
Sayreville—Samuel Sergeant.
Seabright—S. M. Vansant.
Seaside—J. R. Vannata, supply.
Siloam and De Bows—F. Woodfield.
Silverton and Cedar Grove—Alphonso Chambers.
South Amboy—Willis Reeves.
South River—V. G. Hagerman.
Spring Lake—F. Moore.
Toms River—S. H. Horn.
White Grove—J. E. Sawn.
TRENTON DISTRICT.—Presiding Elder, S. W. Lake.
Allentown—S. E. Pitt.
Asbury—Fergus Slater, supply.
Barnegat—G. B. Hodgen.
Beachhaven—L. R. Janney.
Beverly—J. L. Howard.
Bordentown—First Church—J. Stiles; Trinity, E. R. Stevenson.
Bridgeboro—J. H. Hutchinson.
Burlington—Broway Church, H. Belting; Union Church, J. D. Bills.
Columbus—P. W. Bilderback.
Crosswick and Ellisdale—W. E. Blackston.
Delanco—G. W. Ribot.
Florence—A. L. Izzard.
Forked River and Braysville—F. A. Howell.
Grovesville—W. N. Ogburn.
Hamilton Square—A. M. Morgan.
Hopewell—W. H. Murphy, supply.
Island Heights—D. E. Lyons.
Kingston—F. A. Dennis, supply.
Lambertville—S. Sweatherby.
Lower Bank Circuit—J. S. Harrison.
Lumberton and Smithville—D. Fisler.
Manahawkin and Cedar Run—J. Warthm.
Medford—Edward Mount.
Moorestown—M. H. Snyder.
Mount Holly—Milton Relyear.
New Gretna—J. B. Tower.
Palmyra—Marshall Owen.
Piersonville—T. H. Aray.
Huberton—C. R. Smith.
Pennington—J. E. Sechrist.
Pensauken—E. J. Kulp.
Princeton—J. H. Dilks.
Rancocas and Masonville—J. R. Read.
Rocky Hill—C. S. Gray, supply.
Tabernacle and Indian Mills—J. S. Moore.
Titusville—A. Dare.
Trenton—Central, W. M. White; Clinton Avenue, G. H. T. Tullis; Broad Street, J. F. Shaw; Broad Street Park, G. L. Forman, supply; First Church, J. B. Graw; Hamilton Avenue, A. Lawrence; State Street, J. R. Boyle; St. Paul, J. W. Morris; Trinity, J. H. Boswell; Warren Street, J. H. McGee; Wesley, V. C. Carr.
Tuckerton, James Burns.
Vincentown—V. Stuart.
Waretown Circuit—L. N. Clark.
West Creek—William Adams.
Windsor—W. H. Burley.

The conference adjourned without naming a place for the next meeting.

WERE KILLED WHILE BLASTING

Chicago Men Who Did Not Run When the Fuse Was Lighted.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Two men were killed and four seriously injured by an explosion in the northwest water tunnel, at the foot of Oak Street, to-day. The dead are Owen O'Malley and Peter Gallagher. The injured are Thomas Gallagher, Dennis Hayes, Patrick Conway, and George Blank.

The explosion took place at a point 2,300 feet out in the lake, where excavation was in progress for a water-supply inlet. An unusually heavy blast had been prepared by the men and the work had been safely accomplished. The men did not move fast enough when the fuse was lighted, and received the full force of the explosion.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 30.—Miss Kate McCarroll of Grey Court caught fire from a bonfire yesterday and was burned to death.

ALBANY, March 30.—Dr. C. J. Patterson of Buffalo has been appointed as junior physician at Manhattan State Hospital from the civil service eligible list.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30.—Frank E. Side of this city has resigned the United States Consulship at Lyons, France, and will practice law in Paris.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 30.—William H. Manning of Troy and Saratoga Springs has been elected President of the Saratoga County Fish and Game Protective Association.

PATERSON, N. J., March 30.—Former State Senator John Hinchcliffe was last night nominated by the Democrats for Mayor. To-day George Ashley was named by the Republicans for the same position.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., March 30.—John O. Sullivan, agent for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Comstock, N. Y., and William Huyck, storekeeper, were drowned in Wood Creek last night, near Wooden Lock.

ROME, N. Y., March 30.—The Gansevoort Chapter Sons of the American Revolution of this city has decided to apply to the War Department for four cannon with which to mark the four corners of old Fort Stanwix, in this city.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., March 30.—John G. Cook's dynamite storage building here blew up to-day. John Scheelen was killed instantly and Albert Fensendorfer was seriously injured, and it is not thought he can recover.

BRIGHTON, Ontario, March 30.—Last night while a bailiff was taking a prisoner named Farewell from Goderich to the Kingston Penitentiary, Farewell leaped from the express, which was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The prisoner escaped.

ANSONIA, Conn., March 30.—John F. Holden, a Director of the Ansonia Public Library, to-day received a check for $1,000 from Olivia E. Stokes of New York, to be used for the library. This institution was founded by Caroline Phelps Stokes of New York.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Richmond Ice Company of New Brighton, Richmond County, was incorporated to-day with a capital of $150,000. The Directors are John Frauzreb, J. G. Tiolat, Charles Jacobson, and John F. Smith of New Brighton, and R. G. Solomon of Concord.

ONEIDA, Ill

WANAMAKER'S

THE IDEAL OF THIS BUSINESS

Is to maintain each stock in our merchandise system as the best of its class. Thus we have

The Best Book Store,
The Best Upholstery Store,
The Best Dress Goods Store,

And a dozen others that may have rivals, but not superiors.

Because we have the best things to tell of, and tell their story in plain, simple, brief words, our Store News has

A CLAIM UPON YOUR ATTENTION

Your own interests require you to keep posted upon what we are selling, and especially upon the bargains that trade chances enable us to place before you.

Of course, there is much advertising that nauseates. Mere twaddle. We have to contend against its influence. All that we print contains a direct appeal to your intelligence and self-interest.

ON THURSDAY

The Paris Costumes will hold a reception to which you are invited.

Second floor, Broadway to Fourth Avenue.

CARPETS RUGS MATTING Carpets last too long to be selected carelessly. Choose one that exactly suits your fancy. It's easy to follow this advice here. Over EIGHT HUNDRED styles—ample space and facilities for showing them.

Some patterns new, but not the newest, have been reduced.

Best Axminsters, $1.25.
Best Body Brussels, 90c.
Extra super Ingrains, 50c.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Every Oriental sort—real art treasures, priced as merchandise, and not as curios. A collection that is unsurpassed in quality, quantity and cheapness.

MATTINGS

From China and Japan. New and pleasing designs. Direct importations—not a cent to pay for middlemen's profits. $4 and more a roll of 40 yds.

Third floor

WOMEN'S JACKETS AND CAPES The large assortment is one of the advantages of this stock—the modest prices are another. The newest Jackets and Capes from the world's centres of fashion.

Jackets, $5.50 to $65.
Capes, $6 to $125.

Second floor, Broadway

DELFT PORCELAIN CLOCKS. Eight-day Clocks, Ansonia movements, cathedral gongs, hour and half hour strike.

REDUCED FROM $5 TO $3.50.

Also a lot of Porcelain Clocks, Dresden and Delft effects, reduced from $1.35 and $1.75 to 80c.

Basement.

LAMPS New Lamps. Centre draught burners. Complete with globes. Yet to-day's prices are about half the usual prices for similar goods.

Banquet Lamps, regularly $7 and $8, now $4.75.
Table Lamps, regularly $6 and $7, now $3.
Nickel Reading Lamps, decorated shades, regularly $1.75, now $1.
Same, with handles, regularly $2.55, now $1.50.

Basement.

BICYCLES Strictly high-grade Wheels. Our methods of merchandising reduces the price from $100.

CONTINENTAL $50.
CONTINENT $37.50.

Not a weak spot in them. Made of the best materials by skilled workmen. Over 11,000 riders have tested them and know their worth.

A full line of bicycle sundries.

Basement, Tenth Street.

BABY CARRIAGES The showing of Carriages for tots is at its best. $3 to $28, and a collection that is rich in novelties at little prices.

Basement.

ROSE BUSHES Big, hardy bushes from Holland, to be planted immediately and they'll go right to blooming.

15c each, 2 for 25c, $1.25 a dozen.

A variety of species. Too big to mail.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, Fourth Av., 9th & 10th Sts.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Cattle Interests Protest Against the Concession of Free Hides to New England Tanneries.

SHUTTING OFF THE DEBATE.

Democrats Asked to Vote for the Amendments as a Whole in Return for More Time to Talk —Coal-Producing States Afraid of Losing the Canadian Market.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The delay occasioned yesterday by the absence of a quorum had a salutary effect on the attendance when the House met to-day. Over 150 members were in their seats. Mr. Richardson called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present, but said he would not make the point. Accordingly the House went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) asked unanimous consent that the free list be taken up for the purpose of allowing him to offer an amendment suspending the duties on articles controlled by trusts, but Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) objected. The Ways and Means Committee immediately took charge and continued to offer amendments agreed on in committee. Most of these were adopted without debate. Among the amendments thus adopted were the following:

Paper not specially provided for, 25 per cent. ad valorem; hats, bonnets, &c., unbleached, 15 per cent.; bleached, 25 per cent.; making the duty on brushes uniform at 40 per cent.; safety fuses, 35 per cent.; qualifying the duty on crude tartar dutiable at 1 per cent. per pound, so as to provide that such tartar must not contain more than 50 per cent. of bitartrate of potash; striking out Paragraph 382, fixing duties on Oriental, Berlin, and similar rugs, (Mr. Dingley explained the effect of this amendment was to restore the duties of the act of 1890 on carpets;) to change the phraseology of the embroidered glove schedule to meet a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers.

Demand for a Duty on Hides.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) precipitated some general debate on the subject of hides by producing some Treasury figures to disprove the statements of Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) that the hides imported did not come in competition with our hides. This drew from Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) a general statement. He prefaced his remarks with the declaration that he was for the pending bill. He was not pleased with all its features. He never had been pleased with any revenue bill. He appreciated that there must be a spirit of give and take, and he was frank to say he thought there could well be a duty on hides, as the impression was deeply grounded in the West that a duty on hides would raise the price of cattle $1 a head.

Mr. Slayden (Dem., Texas,) expressed gratification that the dormant Republican conscience had been awakened in spots. He proceeded to argue that a duty on hides would be of practical benefit to the cattle raisers of the plains of Texas, Kansas, and the Dakotas. An amendment was adopted which provided that no gloves should be classified as children's gloves which were larger than size six.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) warned the Republicans that if they passed this bill, containing high duties, without imposing at least a revenue duty on hides, distinctly a product of the farm, they would regret it. Why should the wool men of a few States be so generously dealt with and the cattle raiser denied anything? If a duty was not placed on hides, he declared, the Republicans would be justly chargeable with hypocrisy, and they would hear from it in the next campaign.

A Concession to the Tanneries.

Mr. Dingley defended the action of the committee, saying that when the act of 1890 was being prepared, the present occupant of the White House made a very exhaustive investigation of the subject, and found, first, that the great body of hides produced in this country were a bi-product from the slaughter of cattle, and that their price was made here; second, that goat and other skins tanned in this country were not procured here, and third, that the hides imported, except in a few instances, were dry hides used in making sole leather, a larger proportion of which was exported. We could then tan hides with our cheap material for the foreign market. Weighing the balance of advantage, the committee decided against a duty on hides. Our tanning industry, he said, was adjusted to free hides, and it was decided that duty on hides would not be of advantage to the farmer, and would be a distinct disadvantage to our export trade.

"Were any farmers or producers of hides heard?" asked Mr. Bell.

"Oh, certainly," replied Mr. Dingley. "We had an exhaustive hearing."

"How about 1896?"

"No one asked to be heard," responded Mr. Dingley, "but we made an independent investigation."

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) then came forward with a vehement speech in favor of a duty on hides. Mr. Hepburn declared that the wool interests dwarfed in contrast with the vast cattle interests of the country. Iowa was more interested in hides than wool. She marketed annually $3,000,000 of hides, and not 10 per cent. of that amount of wool. He demanded that the Ways and Means Committee allow the sense of the House be taken on this question, and affirmed with great positiveness that every Republican from the West favored a duty on hides. "We insist," he shouted, "that the tanning and leather industries of New York, Pennsylvania, and New England should not be allowed to stifle the demands of the West." [Democratic applause.]

Massachusetts's Threat to Bolt.

Debate at this point was forced to a close by Mr. Dingley's amendment to limit debate on the pending amendment. The amendment was adopted. It reduced the duty on cocoa fibre and rattan matting from 8 cents to 4 cents a square yard, and on mats of similar material from 8 cents to 4 cents. Mr. Dockery contributed to the controversy over hides the statement that the "additional information" obtained by the committee in 1890, which induced them to transfer hides from the dutiable to the free list, was the protest of Massachusetts. "You were notified," said he, "by a member of the Senate, then a Representative on this floor, (Mr. Lodge,) that if hides were not left on the free list Massachusetts would defeat the bill."

Mr. Horton (Dem., Ohio,) made a vicious assault on the majority. Instead of denouncing Mr. Cleveland on every occasion, he said, the other side ought to be down on their knees at the feet of his "perspiring obesity and ponderous posterosity," thanking him for the opportunity he had given them to again "rob the people."

An amendment rating steel strings for musical instruments at 45 per cent., and one putting bolting cloths for milling purposes at 25 per cent. (free under McKinley bill) were adopted.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa,) made a humorous speech of five minutes deriding the Democracy and its panaceas for the people's ills.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) entered a protest against the continued effort of the Democracy to unload Grover Cleveland upon the Republican Party. He said it was a favorite occupation of the silver forces.

"There is no amendment pending to place a tariff on Grover Cleveland," remarked Mr. Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.)

"No, but there should be a section in this bill to prevent the Democratic industry from unloading him," replied Mr. Mahany. [Republican applause.]

Magnesia, not medicinal, was placed on the free list.

Carbonate of potash and sheep dip were placed on the free list.

Another Drive at the Farmers.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa took occasion at this point to deny that this bill was framed in the interest of the East. He pointed out that the West held a majority on the committee, and were entirely competent to care for the interests to which they were committed.

Mr. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.,) declared that the tariff on Mexican cattle was a blow at the farmers, and the wool schedule also.

In reply, Mr. Dolliver had read a letter from Norman Gibbs of Mount Vernon, Mo., President of the Short Horn Association, asking a duty of $10 a head on Mexican cattle in the name of the cattlemen of that section. The committee amendment permitting entrance free under bonds of works of art for exhibition by public associations was proposed by Chairman Dingley, whereupon Mr. Smith (Dem., Arizona,) talked about the cattle schedule, asserting that the rates amounted to 125 per cent. ad valorem so far as they concerned his territory.

In rebuttal of Mr. Dolliver's letter, Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) read a letter from Norman J. Coleman of St. Louis, the First Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, asking for an ad valorem duty on cattle, that Mexican stock might be brought into this country for feeding.

In the course of this discussion, Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) attempted to score a point on the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee by reading in connection with the alleged policy of exclusion toward Mexico contained in the bill the provision allowing lumber cut on the St. Croix River, in Maine, and sawed in New Brunswick, to be admitted free of duty. That was, he said, reciprocity for the benefit of Maine, but when it came to Mexico it was different. It depended on whose ox was gored.

Mr. Dingley explained that this provision was made necessary by the treaty of 1842, which decided that the lower part of the St. John River was in Canada. Since that time the lumber grown on the upper part of the St. John had been floated down the river, sawed, and reimported into the United States.

Cheap Labor for Lumber Barons.

Mr. Brucker (Dem., Mich.) denounced the duty of $2 on lumber as robbery. The lumber barons were permitted to go into Canada and have their lumber sawed by the cheap labor there. It was free trade in labor and protection for the manufacturer. The amendment pending was adopted; also another admitting free books, scientific apparatus, maps and charts, not produced in this country, imported for educational or scientific purposes and not for sale; also an amendment increasing the rates on horses and mules to those of the act of 1890.

Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.) said he had been in the lumber business for twenty years, and he challenged any one to show that the consumer had ever paid a dollar owing to the tariff on lumber.

Leather shoe laces less than thirty-six inches in length were placed on the dutiable list at 55 cents per gross pairs, and 20 per cent. ad valorem, and over thirty-six inches 60 cents and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Duties on metal or aluminum in leaf were reduced for Dutch metal or aluminum from 8 to 4 cents per package of 100 leaves. The rate on surface-coated papers printed in metal leaf was increased from 30 to 40 cents per pound. The duty on mica was increased from 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem to 2 cents per pound on dimensions of one square inch or less, and 2 cents additional for each square inch, with a maximum of 50 cents per pound.

Sugar Schedules Taken Up.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) read a letter from a prominent Republican of Philadelphia, characterizing the Dingley bill as "a selfish, wicked" measure. He also read a denunciation of the woolen schedule from a textile journal.

Mr. McMillin said, relative to the proposed change of duty on mica, that it would make the higher grades dutiable at 200 per cent.

Mr. Grosvenor said experts had testified that the rates in the amendment would not exceed 35 per cent. This completed the committee amendments. Mr. Dingley, in reply to a question, said that nine-tenths of the amendments offered by the committee yesterday and to-day had been suggested by members and offered after investigation. Mr. Richardson asked if the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee would not be kind enough to allow the minority to "offer just one little amendment."

"I presume it is to strike out the enacting clause," said Mr. Dingley.

"No," replied Mr. Richardson; "it is to strike out the differential on sugar."

"We will consider any amendment," observed Mr. Dingley, his response causing a smile on the Democratic side.

Mr. McMillin followed this up with a request that the committee now proceed to the consideration of the sugar schedule.

Several Republicans objected. "We will get to that schedule," said Mr. Hopkins, "if you will allow us to proceed."

"All right," replied Mr. McMillin. "We will let the reading proceed and see how sincere you are."

The Clerk then resumed the reading of the bill where he stopped on Saturday.

Protests of the Coal Miners.

Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) was the first to interrupt the reading of the bill. He presented a number of protests from bituminous coal miners against the restoration of 75 cents a ton on coal. He declared that the restoration was in the interest of the anthracite coal pool of the East.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) in reply said Mr. Lentz's remarks demonstrated his ignorance. He said that no suggestion against the restoration of the duty on coal had come until after the bill had been reported to the House. The East was in favor of a lower duty on coal. The introduction of coal on the Atlantic seaboard did affect the coal market in Ohio, and his district mined one-third of the coal of his State. He said the committee still had under consideration the question of adopting a provision having for its object the negotiation of a treaty with Canada for mutual reduction of duty on coal. Canada now imposed a duty of 60 cents per ton on our coal. Our duty was now 40 cents.

Mr. Lentz denied that foreign coal on the Atlantic seaboard could drive back coal from the interior. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois exported five times as much coal to Canada as was imported on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. This duty would destroy that market. Canada would reciprocate. It was a blow at the United Mine Workers' Association.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) explained that Mr. Ellsworth of Chicago, whose name had been mentioned in the debate, had approached him in the interest of reciprocity with Canada on coal. He had himself been convinced that it would be advantageous to us. But other members of the committee, including Mr. Grosvenor, had been cautious about entering into such an arrangement without further investigation.

West Virginia and Maryland especially had protested against the present duty. The committee then rose. An attempt was then made to extend the debate an hour to-morrow, but the Republicans refused to agree to this unless the Democrats would agree to vote on the amendments to-morrow in gross. The Democrats declined to accede to this condition, and all negotiations fell through. Mr. Wheeler tried to secure consent for a night session, but Mr. Dingley said it would be impossible to obtain a quorum.

At 5:10 P. M. the House adjourned.

QUOTES THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Richardson Reads Part of an Editorial Article to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative J. D. Richardson of Tennessee provoked the curiosity of the Republicans this afternoon during the debate in the House on the Tariff bill, which now ranges so freely that any member who can obtain the floor may speak on any subject that pleases him. When Mr. Richardson was recognized he referred to a speech by Mr. Fitzgerald charging the majority with bad faith in producing a bill with such excessive duties, and he sent up a clipping from a New York paper, "a paper which supported Major McKinley," and said it was "a good time to refer to the complaint of this great New York organ" against the bill. The item quoted was:

"If President McKinley's message and Mr. Dingley's Tariff bill had been before the people three days before the election of last November they would have put the sound money cause and the honor of the Nation in great peril."

Before the reading was ended, Republicans were asking: "What paper is that?"

Mr. Richardson did not respond, although Mr. Dingley's curiosity prompted him to add his voice to the shout. Mr. Richardson went on to commend the writer as correct, and to assert that he had spoken, and the people would speak when a general election comes.

Several members shouted: "What is the paper?"

Mr. Richardson produced a new clipping, also on the tariff question, and read it through to the accompaniment of many shouts: "What New York paper is it?"

The Tennessee member appeared not to hear the questions. He went on to say that the bill proposes to increase the rates on wool from 90 per cent on the McKinley bill to 133.20 in the Dingley bill. Paragraph 267 increased the duty over the McKinley bill 280 per cent., and over the Wilson bill 411 per cent. He insisted that it was bad faith in the party in control to obtain possession by false pretenses.

Again there was a shout of "What paper?" Representative Mahany was very anxious. "From what paper has the gentleman been reading?" he asked.

Mr. Richardson—Oh! it is THE NEW YORK TIMES, if you want to know."

TARIFF TALK IN THE SENATE.

Cuban Debate May Take Place To-day—Montana Sheep Growers Ask for a Duty on Wool.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Allen, a Populist of Nebraska, made a long speech in the Senate to-day on the unconstitutionality of tariff taxes beyond those requisite for revenue. Although it was the first tariff speech the Senate has heard this session, it did not attract marked attention. Mr. Allen severely criticised the trusts and combinations which, he declared, reaped the main advantage of tariff taxes.

During the day Mr. Morgan of Alabama introduced a resolution requesting of the President copies of the letters said to have been written by Gen. Gomez, the Cuban commander, to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley. The resolution will come up to-morrow, and may afford the opportunity for the first Cuban debate of the session.

Among the petitions was one from the Board of Sheep Commissioners of Montana, urging the most ample protection of wool, in accordance with the platform promises, and asserting that the policy of protection would not long prevail without this adequate protection to the wool-growing interests.

Mr. McBride of Oregon presented an amended certificate from the Governor of Oregon as to the appointment of Henry W. Corbett as Senator from that State.

The certificate states that the appointment is until the Legislature shall meet, thus curing the supposed defect in the first credentials, which did not fix the limit of service.

At 2 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, adjourning finally at 4:25 P. M.

REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

Attempt to Organize the Party Without a Working Majority.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The caucus of Republican Senators to-day for the purpose of considering the question of filling the Senate committee vacancies resulted in the appointment of a Committee on Committees. This means that the Republicans will make a definite attempt to organize, and that they probably will go the extent of entering a motion to this effect in the Senate, and of suggesting the names of Republican Senators with which to fill the vacancies they think should be filled from the Republican side of the chamber.

There was a general exchange of views over the present status of affairs, and the necessity for full committees in order to transact the business of the Senate, speeches being made by Messrs. Allison, Gallinger, Hale, Wolcott, Wilson, Mason, and others. Senator Mason urged, in strong terms, the necessity for the filling of the committee vacancies, saying that it was impossible for the Senate to do business without the preliminary work of organizing the committees.

Reports were made as to the situation in Oregon and Kentucky, and the conclusion arrived at was that the election of a Republican by the Kentucky Legislature may be looked for within the next week or ten days, and that as soon as the appointee from Oregon is officially rejected there will be an election in that State with similar results. The addition of two Republicans will make the Senate a tie, and enable the Republicans, with the aid of Vice President Hobart, to seize complete possession of the entire organization of the Senate.

Senator Allison, as Chairman of the Caucus Committee, made quite a long report, detailing the difficulties of securing a working majority to act with the Republicans, but expressing the hope that the early future might change the condition of affairs. He said that as the Senate was divided at present, the Republicans, if they should have the co-operation of Senator Kyle, would still need one other vote, and he did not know where this vote could be obtained, because not only the Democrats, but the silver Republicans and the Populists, were arrayed against them.

He told also how the Democrats insisted upon the Republicans carrying the silver Republicans and the Populists in their representation on committees, notwithstanding the affiliation of the two parties was entirely with their enemies. He said the Republicans could not concede this. He, however, consented to the plan to make a further effort at organization through the regular method of a committee, and said that, as Chairman of the caucus, he would appoint the committee promptly. The main object of this committee will be to dilly-dally and delay action, while pretending to effect a compromise with the other two parties in the Senate.

The caucus also discussed the question of the power of the committees to transact business with less than the legal membership. Senators Hale and Frye advanced the opinion that the resolution empowering the committees of the last Congress to act until new ones should be appointed was sufficient authority to the committees as constituted to proceed with the business of the Senate. Senator Gallinger did not accept this view.

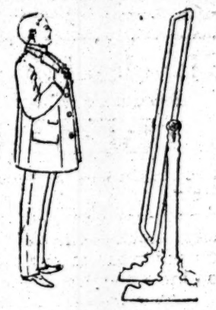
It is understood that the committee which is to be appointed by Senator Allison for the present will devote itself especially to an effort to agree with similar committees from the other parties on a basis of organization. Senator Allison expressed the opinion during the progress of the caucus that the delay in filling the committees would not interfere with the early reporting of the appropriation bills.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Commission of Experts to Aid Congress in Making Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Heatwole of Minnesota has introduced a resolution for a banking and currency commission, which is in line with the recommendations of Mr. McKinley's inaugural address and of the Indianapolis conference. The resolutions recite that in view of the inadequate banking and currency system, it is desirable that Congress have the aid of experts in making changes.

The commission is to be composed of four citizens, eminent in trade, political economy, and banking, to be appointed by the President, two Senators to be appointed by the Vice President, two Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, and the Controller of the Currency, and the resolution provides that it shall report to Congress the first Monday of next December.



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BILL TO LEGALIZE POOLS

Senator Foraker Introduces a Measure to Meet the Supreme Court's Objections.

ALL RATES MUST BE POSTED.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission to Have Power to Regulate and Supervise Contracts—Roads May Appeal to United States Courts —Many Changes in the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Foraker of Ohio to-day introduced a pooling bill. It is a repetition of the Patterson bill introduced in the last Congress. It is intended to meet the objections to pooling which were raised by the Supreme Court of the United States in its decision recently rendered in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. The document is quite voluminous, making over thirty printed pages. The first section amends the Inter-State Commerce act so as to render it lawful for railroad associations to enter into pools under the following conditions:

"Every contract, agreement, or arrangement shall be in writing and filed with a commission created by this act, and shall become lawful and enforcible between the parties thereto at the expiration of twenty days from the filing thereof unless the commission shall in the meantime, and upon such investigation and consideration as it may deem proper, make an order disapproving of the same; and it shall be the duty of the commission to make such order of disapproval whenever, upon such investigation and consideration, it shall be of opinion that the operation of any such contract by reason of its provisions or for want of necessary restrictions and limitations would result in unreasonable rates, unjust discrimination, insufficient service to the public, or otherwise contravene any of the provisions of this act."

Supervision by the Commission.

It is also made the duty of the commission to observe the workings of such contracts or agreements as affect the transportation business of the country, and to investigate all complaints relating to rates or facilities afforded by pooling associations, and "whenever the commission, after due notice, shall find that any such rates, facilities, or practices are excessive or unreasonable, or result in any unjust discrimination as between individuals, localities, or articles of traffic, or are otherwise in contravention of any of the provisions of this act, the commission shall issue an order requiring such rates and charges, &c., maintained by or under such contract to be changed, modified, or corrected."

The authority of the commission goes to the extent of allowing it to disapprove of the contract itself and requiring it to be terminated at a time mentioned, which time, it is provided, shall not be less than thirty days.

The effect of this order, it is specifically stated, would render the contract unlawful and non-enforcible; but it is provided that the orders and findings of the commission in such cases shall be subject to review by the United States Circuit Courts upon petition. The bill further provides that in such cases the court shall act speedily in determining questions of this character, and that it shall make such order or decree as may be just and equitable in determining whether the contract shall be enforced, notwithstanding the disapproval by the commission.

Appeal to the Supreme Court.

A further appeal is allowed by any of the parties to the Supreme Court of the United States, where such cases are to be given the right of advancement on the docket as Government cases. The contract is to be unlawful during the pendency of the cases in court if the decision has been against the pool. The bill requires all common carriers to print and keep open to public inspection their schedules of both passenger and freight rates, giving full particulars as to the classification of freight, terminal charges, &c., the schedules to be plainly printed in large type and pasted in conspicuous places in every depot.

No advance is to be made in rates or charges except after ten days' public notice, and it is made unlawful to receive a greater or less compensation for the transportation of either passengers or freight than specified in the schedules. All railroads and other transportation companies are required to file copies of their schedules with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Rate Schedules Must Be Shown.

All joint schedules are to be filed with the commission, and to be made public as the commission may deem practicable. Practically the same regulations provided for single companies apply to joint agreements in the matter of the notice of the reduction or increase of rates, and it is also made unlawful for a party to any joint tariff to receive other compensation than that provided for in its schedule.

A new clause, entirely different from anything in the Patterson bill, provides that "it shall be lawful for common carriers, whether subject to this act or not, to enter into agreements, forbidden by the fifth section of this act, in regard to making and maintaining the lawful rates, fares, and charges specified in the separate or joint tariff schedules published as required by this section."

The bill is compulsory in requiring common carriers to file and publish schedules, making them subject to writs of mandamus to be served by the Federal courts, failure to comply with which is to be punished as contempt of court. Provision is made for complaint on the part of the persons claiming to be damaged to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. They are also given the alternative of suits for damages in the Federal courts. A fine of $5,000 is provided against any company subject to the provisions of this act granting a rebate, drawback, or allowance in violation of the provisions of the act. This provision is made to operate specifically against lessees, receivers, officers, Directors, agents, or employes.

Penalties for Evasion.

A like provision is made for a fine against a shipper receiving favors in the way of rebates or reduction of rates from transportation companies. There are also strict provisions against false classification and false weighing for the evasion of the requirements of the bill, either on the part of railroad companies or shippers. It is also provided that in any criminal proceedings service of writ shall be deemed sufficient when made upon an agent of a railroad company.

Section 12 of the Inter-State Commerce act is amended so as to give the Inter-State Commerce Commission authority to inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers, and the commission is required to keep itself informed as to the manner in which they conduct their business. The commission is authorized to summon witnesses from any part of the United States, authority being given to invoke the aid of any United States court in case of disobedience to a subpoena. Any failure to obey the courts in such cases is to be punished as contempt of court.

A new section is added to the Inter-State Commerce act providing for rehearings in cases decided by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the decision rendered remaining in force until the rehearing may be consummated. The bill requires annual reports from common carriers to be filed with the commission, showing the capital stock issued, the amounts paid therefor, the dividends paid, the number of stockholders, the profit and loss, &c.

The remainder of the bill is largely taken up with directions for the enforcement of its special provisions, and with verbal amendments to the present law.

WESTERN ROADS TO ACT.

The Passenger Association Will Drop the Matter of Rates.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The passenger representatives of the Western roads met to-day for the purpose of considering the future of that organization. It was decided to recommend to the executive officers, who will meet to-morrow, that the Western Passenger Association be continued in existence, but that it shall hereafter have nothing to do with rates or the maintenance of rates. It was recommended that it be a bureau of information and statistics only, but that the bureaus which have the handling of the clergy tickets and of the mileage transportation shall be continued in force. These bureaus have nothing whatever to do with rates, and it is not thought that they come under the scope of the Supreme Court decision. Chairman Caldwell will remain at the head of the organization and retain the name of Chairman. It is expected that Mr. Caldwell will be given control of all the work entailed in procuring from Congress new legislation regarding the passenger matters. The only thing that has been taken from the work of the association, in fact, is that concerning rates. All these matters will be taken up by the executive officers to-morrow, and there is not much doubt that they will be adopted. The roads have practically agreed that for the time being they will do their utmost to avoid any demoralization on the rates.

The Western roads have come to the conclusion that they will be compelled to abandon their immigrant Clearing House in New York. All of the roads regret to part with it, for it has been run in the most satisfactory manner, and since its existence one of the most prolific causes of demoralization in rates has been done away with.

It has been stated that the Chicago Railway Association will continue in effect. The railway lawyers have determined that there is nothing in the Supreme Court decision that prohibits the issue of joint rate sheets, and the association will continue to do business.

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4-ply, 2100 linen, all the new shapes.

Wool Sweaters, 98c.
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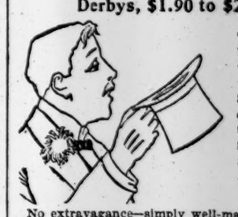
MEN'S HATS.

Derbys, $1.90 to $2.90.



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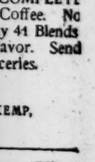

A. M.—1155 and 1256—Contested will of James Brady.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for People. 1—Charles J. Treadway. 2—Perry Steddle. 3—Felippo Donnarumma. 4—Pearl Jones and Fannie Coles. 5—Frederick J. Stroh, Henry E. Stroh, and George Fortcher. 6—Philip P. Quackenbos. 7—E. Edgar Anthony. 8—Julia E. Barringer.

Pleadings.—1—Max Blum. 2—James Welsh. 3—William Delaney. 4—Frank Reynolds. 5—Henry Bauer and George Wagner. 6—Francis Donahue and Michael Hammer. 7—Albert Webber. 8—John Cashin. 9—Emily Nicosatro. 10—August Equipont. 11—Chester W. Neuman. 12—William W. Curtis. 13—John Biggio. 14—George Edelman. 15—Maurice Rylands. 16—Andrew Gibbons. 17—George Andrews. 18—George Thomas. 19—Samuel Welsh. 20—Gustave White and Simon Oberfelder. 21—Charles Jackson. 22—Joe Del Valle and Manuel V. Arnaldo. 23—Joseph Rueth, Nicholas Probst, Philip Dewell, George Hammel, and Thomas Baker. 24—Elizabeth Merrill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People. 1—John A. Beaver. 2—Charles Cane. 3—Walter Wendower. 4—Maggie Hayes. 5—Charles McElroe. 6—Lizzie Carzer. 7—Adolph Zimmerlitz. 8—William McCoy. 9—Oscar Stillman. 10—Constantine White, Salvatore Fusca, and Domenico Caitaldi. 11—Carl Gratum. 12—Frank Cavishia. 13—Thomas Glenning and Adam Currie. 14—Joseph Briany. 15—Joseph O'Brien. 16—Albert Bennett. 17—Patrick O'Donnell. 18—John Reckett. 19—James H. Baker and Thomas P. Gray. 20—David Martin. 21—Peter Keogh.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Roskie for the People. 1—Annie Abrams. 2—Joseph Goldstein. 3—Charles Jerome. 4—Mary Stein. 5—William Fisher. 6—Louis Strumpf. 7—William H. Singleton. 8—Joseph Kirsch. 9—Adolfth Shoer. 10—Joseph Hirsch. 11—Adele Dubois. 12—Charles V. Quigley. 13—George Van Exen. 14—Arthur Dougherty. 15—Petruzzi Cahania. 16—Barron Marinovitch. 17—Jacob Meyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hardwicke for the People. 1—Leo Herzog. 2—Walter Hodges. 3—Alonzo J. Whiteman. 4—Martin Homes, Daniel Irving, and Richard Harvey. 5—Charles Inslee. 6—Thomas Clark and James McKenna. 7—Myles McCabe. 8—Patrick Purcell. 9—Bella Walters. 10—Charles Brennan. 11—Frank Schmidt. 12—Yet Gee. 13—William J. Kelly.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.

New York Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company vs. Coogan—James Kearney. Matter of Merry Brothers—M. C. Milnor. Jackson vs. Erickson—John H. Rogan. Sorley vs. Crouthers—Charles Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.

Conklin vs. Conklin—Richard M. Henry. Barton vs. Sutphen—John Delahunty. Matter of Rourke—Sidney J. Cowen.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.

Tiffany vs. Simon—Horace Secor, Jr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The will of Mary A. Healy. The accountings of Jane Meadows, Dorothea Dunkel, John McLearney, Jane T. Hargous, Katharine E. Parker, Henry Ahrens, Ellen Callaghan, Sarah G. Palagaus, Herman Reinge, George Schmidt, Catharine E. Carberry, Annie Coyne, James Darragh, Edward Kent, and Catharine A. Reitz. The estate of Barbara K. Classons, Julia P. Lawrence, and Katharine Heusser. The inventory of Sarah H. Mendenhall. The guardianship of David Kimpland, William J. F. Lanman and others, Estella Ronan, and Emma Rottfuhs. The administration of Ellen L. Hennessey. The transfer tax of James A. Nisbet, Marie C. A. Richardson, Theodore Schwerb, Jacob H. Tows, Gertrude A. Dennyse, Diedrich A. Wittpen, Benjamin F. Stebbins, Mary McDonald, John Heath, Robert J. Smith, Herman Black, Sophia L. Kinnan, Frederick Otten, Walter F. Dawson, William Schwarzwalder, Charlotte A. A. Sands, Ann M. Wood, and Clementine Burt. Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 9, the will of George Dunbar.

When the Spring Time Comes, Gentle Annie,

Send for a few bottles of

Old Crow Rye,

drink a glass with water at your meals, and you will never be without it afterwards. It is the best in the world, as many long years of success have proven. No other house can bottle it, as we have taken every barrel made for the past quarter of a century. Buy it only of respectable dealers.

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ESTABLISHED 1833.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

NEW JERSEY BICYCLE BILL

It Passes the Senate and Now Awaits the Action of the Governor.

SAME AS THE NEW YORK ACT.

Provides for the Free Transportation of Wheels on Railroads When Accompanied by Owners—First American Common-Law Decision on the Question.

President I. B. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen received word yesterday from Chief Consul Kireker of the New Jersey Division that the Bicycle Baggage bill had passed the Senate in that State. All that remains now is for the Governor to sign it. If he does this it will immediately become a law.

Wheelmen throughout the United States have taken great interest in the bicycle baggage question ever since the New York Division began the agitation and brought it to a successful issue about a year ago. President Potter has ever been a leader in this movement, and was especially pleased at the action of the New Jersey Senators. He has visited Trenton in the interest of the bill no less than half a dozen times recently, together with the leading cyclists of New Jersey, and they have worked early and late for its success. The bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote, which is very encouraging for its reception by Gov. Griggs.

In every essential detail the bill is similar to the Armstrong bill, which is the title of the act now in force in this State. It provides that bicycles shall be carried as personal baggage on all railroads in the State when accompanied by the owners.

Several other divisions have tried to secure a similar act, but not all have been successful. Missouri has a similar law in force. The wheelmen of Illinois, however, failed in a recent attempt to secure legislative approval in this matter.

The first American common law decision in which the question whether a bicycle may properly be considered as baggage was handed down in Missouri. The story of the suit was as follows: "Mr. Bettis, who lives in Webster, Mo., brought a suit against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, asking the court to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the road to carry his bicycle in its baggage car to St. Louis without extra charge, on the ground that such bicycle came within the statute which requires roads to carry ordinary baggage without extra charge up to 100 pounds. The defendant filed a motion to dismiss the suit on the ground that under the facts stated the bicycle could not be held to be ordinary baggage. This motion the Court overruled, and decided that the bicycle, under the facts stated in the petition, must be carried as ordinary baggage without extra charge. The rule is limited to cases where the bicycle is carried as by the passenger for his personal use at the end of the journey on the train."

THE CENTURY WHEELMEN.

Result of the Election of Officers as Far as Known.

The result of the election of the Century Wheelmen Monday night was not made known until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and then only half of the ticket had been counted. Only the ballots for candidates up to the office of Sergeant were counted; the others will be counted between now and next Monday evening, when another meeting will be held. So far as known the officers for the ensuing year will be as follows:

President—Ward Bingley; Vice President—William H. Mackey; Recording Secretary—J. H. Goodwin; Corresponding Secretary—E. W. Tanner; Financial Secretary—W. A. Coulter; Treasurer—George J. Kraemer; Captain—Matthew Gibb; First Lieutenant—Charles Kraemer; Second Lieutenant—Charles C. Garrett.

According to the constitution, the remaining offices have to be filled by a majority vote. There are several candidates for every one of the positions, and it thought that a second ballot will have to be taken before a result is reached. In the future the annual meetings of the club will be held on the third Monday in January.

Manhattan Beach Tournament.

Sub-committees have been appointed by the Race Committee of the Kings County Wheelmen to prepare for the forthcoming tournament at Manhattan Beach in June. The committees named are as follows:

Tickets—Hugo Wunram, Charles McLaren, and W. H. Graham.

Printing—H. P. Burt, John McGee, and L. C. Haines.

Track—W. H. Kay, A. C. Leach, and John McGee.

Prizes—D. B. Van Vleck and W. H. Kay.

Press—D. B. Van Vleck, Charles McLaren, and Hugo Wundram.

Advertising—A. R. Gardner, Charles McLaren, Hugo Wundram, John McGee, H. P. Burt, David Morehouse, W. H. Kay, L. C. Haines, D. B. Van Vleck, W. H. Graham, and A. C. Leach.

The Greater New York mile championship, which was instituted last year, will be run at this meet, and there is a strong probability that the State tandem mile championship will be held, as the club has applied for it. The club has applied for a sanction for June 26, and this will probably be granted. The tandem championship, if run, will be the first of its kind ever held in this State or elsewhere. The committee is also discussing a championship event of a decidedly unique character, but which is sure to create widespread interest if finally decided upon.

Columbia's Cycle Team.

Columbia University's candidates for the intercollegiate cycle team will begin track work at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, next week. It is generally conceded that Columbia has the best material to select from of any of the colleges; in fact, it is even hinted that its superiority is so apparent that Yale and Harvard have given up hope of doing anything but playing second fiddle to the New York boys. Fearing, Ruppert, Dawson, and Williams are the stars of the prospective team, and what little they have already done is said to indicate that their performances this season will eclipse those of last year. The colleges and their followings never before took so much interest in cycling as at present, which is an indication that the inter-collegiate tournament at Manhattan Beach on June 5 may be a great success.

Proposed New Bicycle Rules.

Aldermen Muh and Ware introduced amendments to the bicycle ordinances at yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen, providing that all bicycles shall be provided with white lights that can be seen for at least 200 feet, three-inch bells, that can be heard distinctly at a distance of 100 feet, and that bicyclists shall not ride in any of the city streets more than two abreast. The amendments also provide that bicyclists shall keep to the centre of the Western Boulevard and on Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and that trucks and other business vehicles shall proceed along the extreme sides of these thoroughfares in single files, going north and south. The amendments were referred to the Committee on Streets.

The League Consulate.

An interesting meeting to League members in this city this evening will be that of the L. A. W. Consulate, at 11 East Seventy-sixth Street, commencing at 8:30 o'clock. It is anticipated that I. B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, will be present, and that he will advance some plan whereby the consulate will do more and better work for wheeling and its devotees generally.

Athletic Club Cyclists.

Following its custom of last season, the New York Athletic Club will be represented on the State cycle racing circuit this year by a team of amateurs that will be fully as formidable as any that can be got together in this vicinity. It will probably include among others such well-known men of speed as Ray Dawson, Powell, Williams, and possibly Ruppert. "Billy" Young, the professional trainer, has been asked to take charge of the team, and he may possibly do so. Last year the New York team swept everything before it.

Washington Bicycle Race.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The midnight score in the six days' bicycle race follows: Shoch, 776 miles; Lawson, 687 miles; Albert, 674 miles 6 laps; Golden, 636 miles 8 laps; Cassidy, 501 miles; Rivierre, 467 miles; Ford, 401 miles 8 laps; Muller, 101 miles 8 laps.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

All the bicycle policemen, twenty-nine in number, were summoned to Headquarters yesterday to have their Summer uniforms inspected. The inspection was made by Deputy Chief Cortright.

Efforts are under way to organize a new cycle club at Parkville, L. I. William Fortner and Charles Bagley are active in the movement and hope to interest enough riders to form a club in the near future.

The annual reception and entertainment of the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be held this evening at Germania Hall. The entertainment will consist of an elaborate programme of vaudeville specialties.

Alderman Muh introduced a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the Aldermen calling upon the Legislature to pass the Assembly bill providing for the asphalting of Ninth Avenue from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street. It was adopted.

The officers elected by the Merrick Wheelmen are as follows: President—Walter McDonald; Vice President—Louis Long; Secretary—J. F. McKnight; Treasurer—Russell Hommell; Captain—William Nightingale; Lieutenants—Oscar Boyle and Richard Steiner.

Among the members of the Ariston Wheelmen of Brooklyn who will be on the club's racing team this season are C. J. Walker, H. Goodenough, F. H. Wilkinson, F. M. Brissel, C. A. Carlson, and W. Childs. This club now has sixty members, having grown to that number from eleven charter members since Nov. 21, 1896.

At the intersection of two country roads back of the Orange Mountains, near Chatham, is one of the queerest signs to be encountered in a day's journey. A stuffed coon stands on a raised platform pointing in a northerly direction, while over it is a board on which is painted the following: "One-half Mile to Dickerson's."

On Saturday afternoon the cyclists of the New York Athletic Club will have a run, the first of the season, to Morris Park. The cross-country championship is to be held there on that day is under the auspices of the Mercury Foot Club, and the wheelmen take the occasion for a trip. The party will leave the wheel house in Sixtieth Street at 2 o'clock.

A wheelman who has studied the good roads question pretty thoroughly says that the city authorities would do well if they would appoint a practical road builder to superintend the improvements made from time to time on all the highways of the park system. He further said, by way of explanation, that few improvements were made when they should be, and that oftentimes a serious break in the roadway might be averted by a timely bit of repairing, which only a man of ripe experience would deem necessary.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a certificate of incorporation to the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York. The officers of the association are: President—Charles J. Simms; Vice President—James O'Neill; Recording Secretary—William H. Klinker; Treasurer—Thomas B. Frederich. The object of the association is to band together the wheel clubs of Greater New York, to further the interests of wheelmen, and to secure improvements in roads and streets.

Some good advice on how to clean a chain is as follows: Procure a can about an inch wider than the diameter of the chain when coiled up. Get a piece of galvanized wire-cloth, with ⅜ or ½ inch mesh, and have it cut into circular form about 1 inch wider than the diameter of the can. Make a number of cuts half an inch deep around the edge and bend the wire down, making a continuous shoulder, an set it in the can, thus making a raised false bottom. Coil up the chain on it and pour in benzine till it is covered to the depth of half an inch. In a couple of minutes agitate the chain by pushing it from side to side of the can. Then let it stand quietly for several minutes till the loosened grit and grease have settled to the bottom, when you can lift your chain perfectly clean out of the clear benzine above the wire. Pinch the edge of the can to form a spout, so you may, if economically minded, pour off the clear benzine to be used again.

POLO PLAYERS STIRRING.

Schedule of the Games for the Season Prepared.

In a week or two the followers of polo will begin the active work of buying their ponies, where they are not already supplied with them, putting them into training for the work of the season, and incidentally the important exercise which will be necessary to fit the players themselves. For the needs of those that have to purchase there will be ample supply. Droves of ponies will be here from the West, and sales are already announced on Long Island by Charles Hersig, at East Williston; Savage & Conover, at Woodsburg, and Jones, at Hempstead. The grounds are being put into condition for work, and at Meadowbrook and Rockaway, on Long Island, and at Morristown, N. J., everything is nearly in readiness for the schooling of the ponies, which will be done in the main by the players themselves.

Polo is a game that is growing in favor constantly. It is looked upon by its promoters and followers as one of the few branches of out-of-door sport, especially that in which the horse plays an important part, that professionalism can by no means find an entrance to. That several new clubs have joined the Polo Association, which now comprises twenty-one clubs—six in this State, five each in New Jersey, Rhode Island, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, while Missouri and the District of Columbia are each represented—is satisfactory evidence to its enthusiastic promoters that it is still in its growth.

The President of the association is H. L. Herbert, who has held the same office since the organization, in 1890. The schedule of tournaments arranged for the coming season is as follows: Country Club of Brookline, Mass., May 20 to 29; Country Club of Westchester, May 31 to June 5; Devon Polo Club, Devon, Penn., June 7 to 12; Philadelphia Country Club, June 14 to 26; Meadowbrook Club, Hempstead, June 28 to July 3; Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, July 5 to 15; Dedham (Mass.) Polo Club, July 17 to 24; Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., July 26 to 31; Point Judith Country Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I., Aug. 2 to 11; Westchester Polo Club, Newport, Aug. 12 to 21; Monmouth County Polo Club, Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 23 to 28, and the St. Louis Country Club, Aug. 2 to 14.

The steady growth of interest in the game is shown by the fact that while in 1890 there were but 8 clubs, 100 players, and 33 match games, there were last year 21 clubs, 286 players, and 59 match games.

It has not as yet been decided where the championship tournament will be held, but it is hoped that the Prospect Park Parade Grounds will again be selected, as being accessible, besides being admirably fitted for such a series of games.

BUYING THE YACHT VENCEDOR.

New York Syndicate Wants Her to Race the Niagara.

CHICAGO, March 30.—A syndicate of prominent New York yachtsmen has about closed negotiations for the purchase of Commodore Berriman's crack yacht, the Vencedor. The Eastern yachtsmen want the Western sloop to pit against Howard Gould's fast yacht, the Niagara.

The chances of the Vencedor being able to give the Niagara a race have been carefully considered by the yachtsmen who contemplate her purchase. Porkel, who designed her, advised them that he would go as far as he could in recommending her without giving an actual guarantee.

Commodore Berriman said he would go further. He agreed to put up a bonus of $1,000, which the purchasers should take if the Vencedor failed to defeat the Niagara in two out of three races. The Vencedor and the Niagara are well suited to a race in point of size, the Eastern yacht being only two feet bigger, racing length. On a twenty-one-mile course the Western boat would claim a time allowance of a little more than two minutes.

The Yacht Scythia Here.

The steam yacht Scythia, owned by Miss S. De Forest Day, arrived in port yesterday. The Scythia was formerly a British tramp steamer, which Miss Day had converted into a sumptuously furnished yacht. It is 136 feet long, 21 feet beam, and 9 feet depth, and began its career as a pleasure craft last year.

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In every case of
Consumption
Booth's "Hyomei," the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment, relieves and benefits. If in the first stages, it does more. It
"CURES BY INHALATION."
At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Consultation free. Send for *free* pamphlet.
R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th Street, New York.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

A Rainy Day and Heavy Track for the Six Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Weather rainy; track heavy.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Wabasso, 90 pounds, (Songer,) 4 to 5, won; Rewarder, 104, (Caywood,) 4 to 1, second; Will Elliott, 104, (T. Powers,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:32½. The Plutocrat, Ray H., Rushfields, Mermaid, and Ivory also ran. Rewarded, 6 to 5 place.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds, nine-sixteenths of a mile. Lillian Russell, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, won; Our Lizzie, 110, (Overton,) 4 to 5, second; Kaiserine, 95, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:59⅝. Miss Hattie, Floss, Ironical, Miss Patrick, and White Leaf also ran. No place odd on Our Lizzie.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Charlie Christy, 93 pounds, (Dorsey,) 6 to 5, won; Nairette, 98, (Clay,) 6 to 1, second; Mamie Callan, 91, (C. Combs,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Stella B., Cavalry, Pat Morrissey, and Infelice also ran. Nairette 2 to 1 place.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Gioja, 101 pounds, (T. Powers,) 10 to 1, won; Princess Bonnie, 96, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5, second; Oldham, 97, (Songer,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Styx, Hazard, Necklace, and Mitchell III. also ran. No place on Bonnie.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, One mile and one-sixteenth. Domingo, 108 pounds, (Hirsch,) 6 to 5, won; Pete Kitchen, 101, (Songer,) 8 to 1, second; Jack the Jew, 104, (Caywood,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:54½. Bridgeton, Otho, Constant, Ixion, and Dick Tension also ran. Kitchen 3 to 1 place.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Oily Gamin, 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1, won; Dick Behan, 111, (Overton,) 6 to 1, second; Hibernia Queen, 100, (Dorsey,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Belle of Fordham, Waterman, Pert, Wild Tartar, Paskola, Ruth, Bird Catcher, Julie D'Or, and K. C. also ran. Behan 2 to 1 place.

TWENTY ROUNDS AND A DRAW.

Even Honors Between "Jack" Everhardt and "Kid" McPartland.

"Jack" Everhardt of New Orleans and "Kid" McPartland of this city sparred twenty rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. Everhardt started in at the beginning of the bout to rush things, but McPartland managed to dodge all his vicious blows. In the seventeenth round the bout almost developed into a rough-and-tumble, in which Referee Roche played a prominent part. At the end the referee declared the bout a draw, which seemed to be satisfactory to all.

The first bout of the evening was between "Jimmie" Kelly and "Jimmie" Tully, ten rounds, at 110 pounds, which Tully won. "Jack" Hanley of Philadelphia and "Jack" Foley of Boston, at 136 pounds, were the next two to spar. Foley knocked out Hanley with a right-hand swing in the fourth round. Hanley was unconscious for several minutes, and it was an hour before he was able to leave the building.

Finals at the Bohemian Club.

The final bouts of the boxing tournament held by the Bohemian Sporting Club, at Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, with gold watches offered as prizes, took place last night. In the 105-pound class, four rounds, William Bonnie, Priscilla Athletic Club, defeated Richard Copeland, West End Athletic Club; "Ed" Smith, Ramblers' Athletic Club, won from "Tom" O'Connell, Clinton Athletic Club, and Smith won from Bonnie. In the 115-pound class, J. Barnet, Bay Ridge Athletic Club, defeated John Snee, Union Athletic Club, in the first round. In the 125-pound class, three rounds, Frank Casey defeated John Holland, Rambler Athletic Club, and George Nickols, Young Men's Turn Verein. In the 135-pound class, three rounds, Max Roth of the Young Men's Gymnasium won from William Doyle, W. S. R. A. C., and Henry Kruger, West Side Athletic Club, defeated Doyle in the fourth round, an extra round being ordered by the referee.

Sharkey and Maher to Meet.

Warren Lewis, President of the Greater New York Athletic Club, has practically completed arrangements for a match between Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher. Although no articles have as yet been signed, Mr. Lewis expects that the fight will take place on May 31, the day of the Brooklyn Handicap at Gravesend. The purse will amount to about $10,000. Maher said yesterday that he expects to sign articles in a few days. He will begin training within a week, probably in Westchester. Sharkey will leave San Francisco this week and come direct to this city, when all the preliminaries will be completed.

Savannah Defeats Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 30.—The Boston baseball players suffered defeat at the hands of the Savannah team to-day by a score of 4 to 3. Until the seventh inning Savannah had nothing but goose eggs to its credit. In that inning, it piled up three runs and got another in the eighth. Lewis pitched the first seven innings for Boston, and Hopkins the two last. Savannah's pitchers were Nichols, Klobedanze, and Stivetts.

Princeton's First Ball Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30.—Princeton will play her first baseball game of the season to-morrow on the home grounds against Rutgers College. Princeton's batting order will be as follows: Easton, left field; Bradley, centre field; Kelly, first base; Hillebrand, third base; Altman, right field; Sankey, second base; Wilson pitcher; Barrett, shortstop; Kafer, catcher. Geer and Angel also will be given a trial.

The Brooklyn Team Wins.

MANCHESTER, England, March 30.—The lacrosse team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated a team of the Chetham Club to-day by a score of 5 to 4.

CHICAGO TANNERS ON STRIKE.

Ten Hours' Work a Day Demanded in Place of Eight.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Fifteen hundred men employed by the different tanneries in the city went out on a strike to-day. This action was unanimously decided upon at a mass meeting held last night. About 200 men went out yesterday.

The employers insist on a ten-hour working day, instead of eight, as at present. The bosses, it is claimed, have decided not to hereafter recognize the unions, and will put a ten-hour day into effect next week.

Strike at the New Ferry House.

It was reported yesterday that 100 carpenters, tin and sheet-iron workers, and cornice and skylight makers struck yesterday at the new Pennsylvania ferryhouse at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, for the union scale of wages, at $3.50 a day and eight hours' work. The non-union men at work there also went out.

F. Newman Asphyxiated.

F. Newman, a traveling salesman, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at 58 East Eleventh Street. Death was due to inhalation of illuminating gas which escaped from the burner in the room. He was forty years old, and had been a commercial traveler for twenty years.

Died at an Elevated Station.

John F. Anthes, sixty-five years old, a retired tobacco dealer, whose home is at 227 East Eighty-second Street, dropped dead from heart failure at the Forty-seventh Street station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad yesterday morning.

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To-day and to-morrow, for cash only, 200 more '97 up-to-date bicycles at $30
SPECIFICATIONS.—Wheels, 28-inch. Tubing, 1¼-inch. Tread, 5 inches. Hubs, barrel. Pedals, rat-trap. Tires, Akron. Double-fork crown. Maroon finish, gold striping. Leather saddle. Tool Bag complete.
If you don't like the appearance of this bicycle, we can sell you others for prices from $15 to $50.
Last week's special sale of Bicycle Clothing also continued.
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OTHERS ARE CHEAPER because they cost less to make.
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A BRUTAL DOUBLE CRIME.

Frank Mueller, the Perpetrator, Captured by a Detective.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30.—Frank Mueller, a German farm hand, twenty-seven years old, who has been in America about six years, and has worked since last September for John W. Miller, a farmer, near Black Lick Station, ten miles east of this city, is in the city jail charged with one of the foulest double crimes in the history of the county.

Yesterday evening Miller and Samuel Davis, another employe, went to a neighbor's, leaving Mueller and Mrs. Miller at home. He returned about 6 o'clock. Mrs. Miller was not at home, and Mueller told them that she had gone to a near neighbor's. This morning a search was instituted. When the trio started for the barn, Mueller suddenly broke across the fields. Miller found his wife in a trough in the barn. Her hands were tied together behind her head, her clothing was disarranged, indicating that an outrage had been committed, and her face was frightfully hacked, bearing a score of wounds inflicted by an axe. The left ear was hanging by a shred of flesh.

An infuriated mob started to search for Mueller, carrying a rope, but he was caught by Chief of Detectives Mahony of this city in a field near Harlem, in Delaware County. He refuses to talk.

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Cycles & Sundries, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. 1897 Model, 10,000-mile barrel-shape Cyclometer, 90c.; Corbin electric bells, 39c.; foot pumps, 35c.; head lamps, brackets detachable, 10c.; Christy saddles, $3.19; Mesinger saddles, $1.25; single tube tires, $2.25; repair kits, $4; 20th Century lamps, $1.99; Searchlight, Barner, &c., cheap. 5,000 new bicycles, $19 to $40; guarantee with each; such makes as Syracuse, Liberty, Rambler, Johnson, Dauntless, Eries, Eerris, 1896 model Elmores.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, in and for the City and County of New York.—FRANK D. HEYWARD, an infant, by Howard S. Gans, his guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Hannah H. Heyward, William Cutting, Annie H. de Vriere, Heyward Cutting, Henry Mason Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., Henrietta H. Anthon, Maria H. Hinckley, Joanna H. Staples, and Hannah H. Leonard, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1896.

STERN & RUSHMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 40 Wall St., New York City.

To Heyward Cutting and Henry Mason Cutting, two of the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, on the said 23d day of February, 1897.—Dated New York, February 23d, 1897.

STERN & RUSHMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. f24-law6wW

NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) and a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1897.

Augustus N. Hand, William H. Thitchener, Albert S. Williams, Hugh T. Wreaks, Fred R. Röhl, John S. Fiske, Frank L. Ryan, Joseph F. Darling, Charles P. Blaney, Henry R. Steele, Herman F. Stone, Arthur Johns, Edw. Schmidt, Harry D. Klttinger.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and FREDERICK N. COLLINS, composing the firm of J. N. Collins & Co., assigned to ALPHONSE H. ALKER, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of ALPHONSE H. ALKER, assignee of the above-named JOSEPH N. COLLINS and FREDERICK N. COLLINS, composing the firm of J. N. COLLINS & CO., insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said court, this 16th day of February, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Assignee. f17-law6wW&mh31

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the County of New York, on the 23d day of February, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors in person having claims against AUGUSTUS L. BROWN and DANIEL A. CURTISS, lately doing business at 57 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, under the firm name of Brown & Curtiss, that they are hereby required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, the assignee of said Brown & Curtiss, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the attorney for the assignee, No. 32 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, February 23, 1897.

GERARD B. TOWNSEND, Assignee. M. S. GUITERMAN, Attorney for Assignee, office and post office address, 32 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y. f24-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DODD, DEBORAH J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John M. Dodd, Gertrude Dodd, Helen M. Dodd, Elizabeth W. Tanner, Louis F. Dodd, Helen Mar Dodd, Mary C. Lloyd, Frank S. Lloyd, Nicholas E. Lloyd, Fanny J. Blair, William E. King, Alice Gertrude Castree, Elizabeth D. Walker, Harry C. Tanner, Helen M. Tanner, Louise F. Tanner, Clara E. Tanner, Marguerite C. Tanner, Edna R. D. Tanner, Charles G. Dodd, and Howard M. Dodd, and to all persons interested in the estate of DEBORAH J. DODD, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the ninth day of April, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Carrie R. Castree and Emily D. Van Wagenen, as executrices of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, f17-1aw6wW Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BOWERY.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—CAROLINE L. MACY, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEWART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the fifth day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the thirty-first day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, known as Lot Number Eight Hundred and Thirty-three (833) on a certain map on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of Bayard's Farm," and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery distant one hundred and thirty-five feet and two inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Broome Street and the Bowery, and running thence westerly on a line at right angles with the Bowery one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet, more or less, to the southerly line of Lot Eight Hundred and Thirty-four (834) as laid down on said map; thence easterly on a line at right angles with the Bowery and along said southerly line of Lot Number 834 as laid down on said map one hundred feet to the westerly line, or side, of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the said westerly line, or side, of the Bowery twenty-five feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Charles Stewart and Peter Stewart, Jr., by their father, Peter Stewart, by deed dated January 20, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 2, Liber 3, Page 94, on April 6, 1891.—Dated New York, March 5th, 1897.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 46 Wall St., New York. mh8-2aw8wM&Th&mh31

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against the MINING AND DREDGING POWER COMPANY, and THOMAS G. CONDON as receiver of the Mining and Dredging Power Company, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on January 27, 1897, I, the undersigned, Isaac Bell Brennan, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at Ellis's Bay View Grove, at Tottenville, Staten Island, Richmond County, N. Y., on Thursday, April 1, 1897, at half-past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, in one parcel to the highest bidder, the following chattels, formerly the property of the Mining and Dredging Power Company, namely: One double dredge, known as Dredge No. 1, with hull; about 3,500 feet of 18-inch iron pipe in 23-feet sections; about 12 pieces of 18-inch india rubber suction hose; 20 p

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At Piney Ridge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
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AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Educational Exhibition—Day and Evening.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Song Recital—3:00.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
DALY'S—The Wonder—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Carmen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mme. Sans Gene—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Vice Versa—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Walkure—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON "HOME RULE."

In the framing of the Greater New York charter there has been great pretense of providing for "home rule" for the enlarged city, and conferring upon its own authorities large powers for the regulation of its own affairs. This pretense is mostly false, but in any case the charter would remain subject to amendment by the Legislature, and our sole guarantee of home rule within the scope of its jurisdiction lies in the disposition of the Legislature to permit it. Its disposition in that respect, when controlled by a party whose main support is outside of the city, has been many times exhibited, and never more offensively than at the present session. The value of its home rule professions in the adoption of a charter against which every supporter of a genuine system of municipal self-government protests may be measured by its dealing with the interests of the city in other acts.

In 1895 the Legislature provided for laying out and establishing a "grand boulevard and concourse," with transverse roads beneath it, in the territory above the Harlem River. There was in this a flagrant violation of the home rule principle, for the law did not empower local authorities to act or to exercise control in the premises, but laid down positive requirements as to what should be done and how it should be done, imposing the cost to an unknown extent upon the city without its consent or that of its authorities. This act was amended last year by two others involving the same arbitrary exercise of the power of the State and the same disregard of local authority. Provision having thus been made for laying out and establishing this great public work, and for acquiring the land necessary to it, a bill is now pending creating a commission wholly independent of the city authorities to take charge of its execution and to spend the city's money, to be raised by the issue of bonds to the extent of unknown millions of dollars.

The Commissioners are named in the bill and are to consist of the Commissioner of the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and JACOB M. PATTERSON, WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK, HENRY B. BURNETT, ERNEST HALL, and JOSEPH A. GOULDEN. It is really intended to have the commission consist of the five persons named, for it is provided that the Commissioner of Street Improvements "shall only be a member of the commission hereby created so long as he shall remain in office as such Commissioner of the Department of Street Improvements," and that office will be abolished when the Greater New York charter goes into effect. These five political Commissioners, named by the Legislature of the State and amenable to no municipal authority, must be paid salaries of $5,000 a year each by the city, and are "authorized, empowered, and directed" to carry out the provisions of the act "for the purpose of constructing the grand boulevard and concourse," &c., at the expense of the city. They may spend a million dollars a year "until the construction of the whole work is completed," and nobody estimates the cost at less than $10,000,000.

If there is any meaning to home rule for cities, and if there is anything that should be left to local control under the Greater New York charter, with its Board of Public Improvements and its so-called "legislative department," the appropriation of an undertaking like this by the State and placing it in the hands of a commission of its choice, made up of men who are mere politicians and wholly unfit for a great work requiring a combination of expert skill in engineering and park construction, is an outrage of the most flagrant kind.

More than that, we believe that such an act of legislation would be in defiance of the Constitution of the State. There can be no question that the construction of this Boulevard and concourse and its appurtenances is a city work, and officers placed in charge of it must be city officers. The bill says, "They shall be known as the Commissioners for the construction of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse," and it provides for filling vacancies "by appointment by the Mayor of the City of New York," and for removal by the Mayor with the approval of the Governor of the State, "in the manner provided for the removal of heads of departments of the Government of the City of New York."

These Commissioners would then surely be officers of the city, but the Constitution of the State declares that "all city, town, and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose." The Court of Appeals has declared that the object of this is to secure to cities, towns, and villages their right of self-government in determining the choice of all their own officers, either by direct vote of the people or by appointment by authorities elected by the people. The Legislature and all State authorities are thus not only precluded from imposing public officers upon a city regardless of the will of its people, but prevented, as was distinctly stated in the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Albany Police Board case, from dictating or circumscribing in any way the choice of the designated city authorities.

If the Legislature should pass this outrageous bill, it should be fought by the city and carried to the court of last resort for another and unmistakable assertion of the constitutional guarantee of self-government for cities, at least so far as the choice of their public officers is concerned.

THE POOLING BILL.

Senator FORAKER yesterday introduced a bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act practically so as to permit pooling by the railways.

Its chief feature is the very stringent control given to the Inter-State Commerce Commission over all agreements for pooling and over the rates included in them. Twenty days are given the Commission in which to examine any contract or agreement, and it is required to disapprove the same when it is convinced that the operation of the contract would "result in unreasonable rates, unjust discrimination, insufficient service to the public, or otherwise contravene any of the provisions" of the Inter-State Commerce act. In case of such disapproval the contract becomes void.

The Commission is also authorized and required continuously to investigate the working of all such agreements, and at any time when in its judgment the above results are realized to disapprove and condemn the agreement, and to make it inoperative within a fixed time. In such cases right is given the railroads to appeal to the United States courts.

There is no doubt that a very strong movement of public opinion tends toward legislation of this sort. Mr. FORAKER'S bill is practically the same as the one introduced in the House in the last session by Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee. On the situation caused by the Trans-Missouri decision, a Tennessee paper, The Times of Chattanooga, has the following:

"Is it within the bounds of reason that the owners of $12,000,000,000 worth of railway property will sit still while their investment melts away? Of course it is not. They are going to save the money they have invested, if they can, and the one means that has been found most effective in steadying net earnings is combination, under corporate ownership, of great groups of roads that pervade and virtually must, when wielded by a single head, monopolize the business of large sections of the country.

"If the people like this prospect better than they do the present condition, they are in a fair way of getting what they better like. A few more turns of the screw by the Legislatures and courts, and we shall have our whole mileage of 181,000 miles of line in the hands of four to six vast incorporated combinations. The combinations will have proper arrangements for exchange of business, &c., as the roads now have, and the coming corporate association will have learned enough in the school of experience to evade any laws now on the books made to enable politicians to meddle with them and help lawyers to pluck them."

This we regard as an extreme view, but it is one that is logically suggested by the situation. A system of legalized combination under definite Government control is obviously preferable to the continuance of purely repressive legislation.

RETROACTIVE TARIFF RATES.

The scheme of passing a law compelling all imports after April 2 to pay the duties which shall hereafter be imposed is a novel one for the United States, and we are not surprised that even the hardiest protectionists hesitate to resort to it. It is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, though it would probably not be declared unconstitutional by the courts. If the chief purpose of the tariff were to secure revenue, there would be less objection to trying to prevent importations that would defeat that purpose. Real revenue taxes would be of an amount and nature that permit some rational calculation of their effect. A merchant would run no very grave risk in changes in such taxes.

But the chief purpose of the Dingley law, in very many of its provisions, is not to secure revenue. It is to give to certain domestic interests the greatest possible advantage against foreign competition at the expense of the consumer. When a bill of this sort is pending, it is the instinct of self-preservation which prompts the importation of goods on which a very high and perhaps prohibitory duty is to be levied. This is worst when the goods taxed are raw material for manufacture. On these the high Dingley duties are simply discouraging to manufacturers who use the raw material, whatever they may be to others. It would be folly for those who are thus threatened not to defend themselves as much as they possibly can.

Of course the Republican leaders in the House would pass a retroactive bill promptly if they thought that they could get it through the Senate and if they were not afraid of its effect on public opinion. They are by no means sure of the Senate, and public opinion already gives them a great deal of uneasiness.

"RATIONS."

We do not see why President MCKINLEY should object to the description of patronage by Senator PENROSE as "rations."

A ration is a fixed proportionate amount of food dealt out to the soldiers and officers of an army to sustain life and satisfy hunger. That is now its accepted specific meaning. Its general meaning is simply a proportion dealt out. Where appointments are distributed among Senators and Congressmen of one party only, as is constantly being done by the President, and where the President decides first how much shall go to each State, and then requires the Senators and Congressmen to agree upon a division among themselves, why are not these appointments "rations"? We confess that it seems to us that the phrase so far from being needlessly offensive is too mild.

Our fathers were less squeamish. Mr. MARCY called these appointments "spoils."

It is a good sign that Mr. MCKINLEY is sensitive. We know very well that he does not really take the same view of patronage that the Pennsylvania Senator does. We believe that he would be very glad if he could act on a much higher plane than as yet he can reach. He has shown that he knows how disgraceful and disastrous the looting of the minor offices of the Government by politicians is, and he has willingly and gladly pledged himself to prevent it even more thoroughly than is possible under the present rules. As to the higher offices, he is as yet compelled to divide them up, but we are convinced that he would like to confine the process to the really political offices; that is, to those having to do with the policy of the Administration and involving some discretion on the part of the incumbents. In that he is far above the Pennsylvania Senators in both morality and sense.

TAMMANY IN THE PARKS.

Undoubtedly the report of the Commissioners of Accounts upon the administration of the Parks under Tammany is timely and important. A good many people are looking forward, not exactly with equanimity, but with such resignation as they can command, to a triumph of Tammany, and of the affiliated Tammanys in Brooklyn and the annexed districts, as the result of the first municipal election of Greater New York. The way in which the question of Greater New York has been handled by a Republican Legislature and the persecutions with which Senator RAINES proposes to visit the people who are guilty of the crime of living in Greater New York have without doubt combined to make the Republican Party generally odious throughout the limits of the enlarged municipality. If there were no other refuge from the rule of that party than the rule of Tammany, then it is to the benefit of Tammany that this dissatisfaction would inure. But in the interest of honesty and decency and civilization it is necessary that "a third something" should be found which will relieve us from the choice of alternatives presented by the Tammany machine and the Republican machine. At this juncture nothing could be more pertinent than a specific showing of what Tammany government has been in New York as an admonitory idex of what it would be in Greater New York.

Such a showing the Commissioners of Accounts have made in respect to the Park Department, and it is very instructive. They show that the monthly pay roll of January, 1895, was cut down in March, 1895, by nearly one-third without any loss of efficiency. They show that "overtime" was credited to favored laborers and paid for in the Tammany time by a nominal transfer without any proof or any presumption that extra work had really been performed. They show that in 1894 the Park Department paid from 25 to 50 per cent. for its supplies more than the market price, and that it paid for more horsefeed by some 10 per cent. than it is shown to have received, and quite half as much again as the horses kept by the department could possibly have eaten. And so forth.

All these facts are without doubt tremendously symptomatic of Tammany government, and the Commissioners of Accounts are entitled to credit for bringing them out. But in some things we think they do an injustice not to the Tammany system, but to the last batch of Tammany Park Commissioners. The expenditure of the million-dollar special appropriation was without doubt highly disgraceful, but the disgrace did not attach to the Commissioners in particular. The idea of the appropriation was to spend a million on the relief of the unemployed by opening a municipal soup kitchen in the Park Department. What the city was to get out of the appropriation was a very minor consideration. After the Legislature made the appropriation the Board of Estimate called upon a Park Commissioner to know how it was to be spent, and the Commissioner had to own that only a small part of it could be spent to advantage in the work of the department. Thereupon Mayor GILROY bullied him unmercifully and sent him away, and at the next meeting another Commissioner appeared to explain that he could spend a million dollars, "with one hand tied behind him," as it were. The same may be said of the permit to a contractor to disfigure Bronx Park by carting away a large strip of its surface. It was an outrageous act of vandalism, but the Commissioner who gave the permission to do it did not know it was vandalism. It was of a piece with the treatment by the same board of the Harlem River Driveway. That was an outrage, but they did not know it, and it was not they, but those who put them in places they were unfit to fill, who were really to blame. But all the blame comes back to Tammany.

THE SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTORS.

Persons interested in making use of the public streets and sidewalks for the transaction of their private business have been much discouraged of late. The Assemblyman who introduced a bill for their relief has been deterred by the disapproval of the Mayor, and doubtless of many of his own constituents, from pushing it further. Another class of obstructors of sidewalks has been making application for relief to the Board of Aldermen, which to some extent fulfills what Dr. JOHNSON declared to be the function of patriotism. From that body the peddlers have procured the necessary permits and licenses. The present purpose of the merchants of Fourteenth Street who find their business obstructed by these persons is to put a pressure upon the Board of Aldermen which will procure revocation of these licenses.

The only point which can be made in favor of the peddlers and the pushcart men is an appeal to public sympathy which rests upon a delusion. The delusion is that they are citizens struggling to make a living each for himself, with such individual capital as is required to acquire a "stock" or a stock and a pushcart. But in fact they are nothing of the sort. They are the hired men of a padrone, who is a considerable capitalist and who equips them with his property and sends them out, just as another padrone sends out bootblacks, or still another organ-grinders. The small trader, in business on his own account, so far as he is not mythical, is a person who has his own place of business and does not attempt to do business on the public thoroughfares. It would not be a greater abuse of the word than others that we have seen if we were to say that there was a "trust" of which the peddlers and the pushcart men were the agents. People have mostly made up their minds that neither the padrone nor his peddler is a desirable immigrant, and that the Republic would take no detriment if both were so discouraged as to be driven to revisit their native shores.

Greece and Turkey are actually at war in Macedonia. What may come of this no man can foretell. But it is perfectly plain that the concert of Europe, which was to preserve the peace and to be forgiven for conniving at all manner of outrages for the sake of peace, has failed of its object. War exists in spite of it, and war in the most inflammable part of Europe. If the concert had taken the decent and humane ground that the Cretans were entitled to choose their own government, the peace of Europe would have been at least as well preserved as it has been by their united wisdom and cowardice.

Senator RAINES, Excise Commissioner LYMAN, and other advocates of such amendments of the liquor tax law as shall prevent evasion of the Sunday prohibition keep up the pretense that there is no way of discriminating between genuine clubs and "fake" clubs. They make that an excuse for insisting upon the amendment which would subject clubs not only to the tax, but to all the requirements and restrictions of the law, including the Sunday prohibition. No real club wishes to have a saloon on its premises or to occupy the premises of a saloon. If it should be provided that no person paying a tax for the privilege of trafficking in liquors, and holding a certificate for the purpose, shall sell to be drunk upon the premises, if these premises or any part of them, or any part of the same building, is occupied by a club for its uses, it would inflict no hardship upon any real club and it would make it easy to put an end to "fake" clubs without inflicting any other hardship upon anybody than stopping a large loophole for the evasion of Sunday prohibition.

A bill has been introduced at Albany to amend the Greater New York charter, which has not yet become a law, because it has been discovered that a whole section was left out by the printer. The charter was printed twice for each branch of the Legislature, and lay on the desks of members three days in its final form before it was passed. Of course nobody read it, not even the clerks, and nobody examined it closely enough to know whether it was all there or not. What other errors in printing there may be, and how the meaning of its provisions may be affected by them, probably nobody at Albany yet knows. It might be well for the Mayor, before passing upon the charter, to get some patient and trustworthy person to read it through and make sure that no more sections are missing and that none are so printed as to leave the meaning out.

The French statesmen who are conscious of having had unlawful dealings with the late or the living M. DE LESSEPS are just now extremely uncomfortable. Those of them who escaped the first exposure no doubt congratulated themselves that they were safe thenceforth. But the extradition of ARTON, the lobbyist, from London has "released" his testimony, and he has already spread more consternation through the Chamber of Deputies than OAKES AMES and his memorandum book excited in the House of Representatives. He has added half a dozen or so to the list of those already accused. M. ROUVIER is the most important of these, but several of the others are men much in view. The worst of it is that nobody can tell where the disclosures will stop, nobody, that is to say, who is conscious of guilt and has thus far avoided a public accusation. Perhaps the wisest course for these would be to emulate the candor of the French legislator who was addressing his constituents upon the low state of public life, and who exclaimed: "Citizens, so intense, so pervading, is this corruption, that I who speak to you have not wholly escaped it."

We are in favor of giving to Mr. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER a fair chance.—The Brooklyn Eagle.

What is the matter with TOWER, anyway? There is a mystery about his case. The President seems to have given in only after a long struggle with Senator PENROSE, in which he made it plain that he disliked extremely to appoint TOWER to Vienna.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Philadelphia's Board of Surveyors, after working at the job for a year and a half, has succeeded in reducing the nomenclature of that city's streets from the puzzling confusion into which it had fallen to a system which will make comparatively easy the hitherto difficult task of finding any desired house or shop. In accordance with the board's report 1,750 changes of name have gone into effect, and for the moment there is a vast amount of dissatisfaction among the thousands of people who are suddenly obliged to learn and remember new street names and numbers for places with which they have been familiar since childhood. Complaint is made that many historic names have been swept away by the reform, and because the surveyors have shown a tendency to preserve new rather than old appellations when extending one name over each of the many streets that in the past have had from two to half a dozen for various sections. Criticism of this sort was inevitable, but doubtless it will soon die away, and the convenience of having no duplicate names, hitherto the bane of the Philadelphia postman's life, and no divisions of the same streets into several parts, will more than make up for the present wholly sentimental regrets.

—Further details are now at hand of that dreadful conflict which took place on the St. Ouen race track between an Italian fencing master and a semi-professional French swordsman. If the affair does not put an end to what passes for dueling in France it will go far toward proving that while the inhabitants of that country have much more than their share of wit, they are quite without the sense of humor which usually prevents people belonging to non-Latin races from making themselves ridiculous in just this way. The duel, it should be remembered, was a very serious one, yet everybody in Paris knew when and where it was to be fought, and whoever chose to do so watched the battle. The police, wisely enough, didn't trouble their heads about the matter at all, but hundreds of men belonging to the fashionable sporting clubs of Paris took pains to be present. Many of them carried cameras and took snap shots at the combatants, and the commercial instinct was represented by a man with a big machine for turning out pictures of the cinematographic sort. The fighters, being experts, each drew a few drops of the other's blood from points selected with a careful regard for safety, and then amid the frantic cheers of the spectators, embraced in effusive reconciliation. Nobody smiled derisively, and not one of the Paris papers even hints an appreciation of the "meeting" as a colossal farce.

—That mysterious airship to which reference has been made in this column a possibly wearisome number of times obstinately refuses to "down." It continues to disport itself in the western skies, or, to be quite safe, perhaps one had better say in the dispatches of Western correspondents, with a persistency which proves one of two things—either that a practicable airship really is in active operation out there, or that the correspondents mentioned are deplorably lacking in inventive skill. Knowing by long and trying experience that the latter theory is in direct conflict with the facts, the inclination is almost irresistible to accept the former explanation. Scores and scores of apparently reputable people have now been quoted as vouching for the reality of this aerial vessel, and their descriptions hang together in a truly impressive way. It is a curious and somewhat suspicious fact, however, that nobody has yet seen the marvel by daylight. Its flights, so far as the evidence shows, are always made in the hours of darkness. Why an inventor whom the whole world is eager to applaud and to reward should conceal himself with such pertinacity after testing his machine again and again, is inexplicable. The last appearance of the sky traveler was at, or over, Topeka, on Saturday last. There the usual bright headlight on a dimly seen cigar-shaped structure was watched for a long time by crowds of people—according to local accounts—and among those most impressed by it was Gov. JOHN W. LEEDY, who, like the good Populist he is, expressed the hope that the tyranny of railroads could now at last be thrown off.

PERSONAL.

—Savage denunciation is directed against the North Carolina Board of Agriculture by The Raleigh News and Observer because it has chosen for Inspector of Fertilizers one JAMES YOUNG, a negro politician of Raleigh, who has, The News and Observer says, no qualifications whatever for performing the duties of this office, and is, besides, a man of whom Gov. RUSSELL and his friends not long ago spoke and wrote in the severest terms. The appointment of YOUNG was made despite the protests of farmers in all parts of the State, who felt that their interests would be imperiled, certainly by his ignorance, and probably by the lack of conscience which his political career for years past has illustrated. Gov. RUSSELL will find it difficult to explain, and impossible to justify, this appointment in the face of a letter written by him in 1892, and now reprinted, in which he spoke of YOUNG and his followers as "a gang of scoundrels," "scamps," "rascals," "hoodlums," and "thieves" with whom no decent man could have political affiliation.

—The Rev. Dr. W. G. STARR, pastor of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Richmond, Va., is rejoicing over a practical proof of the efficacy of his admonitions. It recently came to his knowledge that a young man of his acquaintance had lost in a game of cards $1,000 with which he had intended to pay a mortgage on his aged mother's home. Sunday night Dr. STARR saw in his congregation the man who won the money and at once proceeded, without mentioning names, to narrate the facts in the case and to urge restitution. Next day the gambler met the clergyman in the street and said to him: "I have spent a sleepless night. I was on my way to your house to tell you that the money had been shipped to that old woman, and she will get it to-morrow." Then, with choked utterance, the gambler added: "I have determined, by the help of GOD, never to throw another card as long as I live." Dr. STARR replied: "I am glad to know it, and let me say this to you: If your changed life makes bread scarce with you for a time you can sit down at my table as long as I have a crust to share with any one." The incident has been the topic of much comment in Richmond.

—"C. F. J." is a poet whose name we should be glad to print in full, and only the fact that we don't know what it is prevents us from doing so. Some verses of his that appear in The Hartford Courant, and more especially a footnote accompanying them, make it evident that he deserves wider and more personal fame than can attach to mere initials. "C. F. J." is unnecessarily, morbidly, almost cruelly modest, thus to hide his identity, and he ought to come out in the open, and allow himself to be respectfully admired as a living refutation of at least a few of the many false ideas now prevalent in regard to poets as a class. For instance, he disproves conclusively the belief that the expression of passionate emotion is a task so engrossing as to preclude the possibility of attending to those more practical matters with which common mortals are chiefly concerned. Connecticut bards, it seems, are above such limitations, and can keep an eye on public opinion, as represented by the police, while allowing their muse to break laws even so severe as that against murder. "C. F. J.," by the poem now under appreciative consideration, illustrates this surprising power. In eighteen powerful lines he describes what is apparently the mental experience through which he once went after slaughtering, for a cause not stated, one of his fellow-men. Unreasoning anger, he says, held sway in his heart for twenty-four hours. Then he felt a chill for which not malaria but a ghostly visitant named Remorse was responsible. This unpleasant guest staid only a day, and was succeeded by a milder spectre, who announced himself as Regret. He in turn gave place after an equal period to a third, whom the poet calls Forgetfulness. This was quick work, considering the gravity of the crime committed, and "C. F. J." evidently thought his neighbors would at once take him as a self-confessed murderer, and a callous one into the bargain. So he instantly added a note in prose, informing them that the whole poem was to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. To use his own words, "This has no reference to any particular assassination." This strikes us as a novel and highly useful expedient, worthy of imitation by the singers of every land. If SWINBURNE had adopted it in his early days, the British public would not have been misled as to his personal morality, and he would to-day probably be the Poet Laureate of England. Many feminine versifiers, too, might thus have avoided the oblique glances from which they now suffer.

To Lift a Church Mortgage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attractive Stone Presbyterian Church, in Greenwich, Conn., is burdened with a mortgage of $20,000. Accommodations are ample, attendance large, the congregation poor. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Wills, able, eloquent, and necessarily self-denying, has just recovered from a depressing illness. God stood by the country. Let prosperous readers help lift this millstone of indebtedness and cheer brave Dr. Wills in his good work, and gracious Heaven will bless their store. OUTSIDER.

Another Open Letter.

To the Rev. Minot J. Savage, Church of the Messiah, New York:

My Dear Sir: The public is intensely interested just now in any discussion of the Old Testament Scriptures. My open letter to you was an open plea that the discussion might be conducted upon large, scholarly, and charitable lines, and not in a way which seemed to imply that (so called) orthodox Christians were unintelligent and deluded people. I wrote in a vein of pleasantry, but there was no "sneer" in my words nor in my heart; only a desire to elevate the public treatment of a high and noble theme. Yours very truly,

EDWARD L. STODDARD.

St. John's Rectory, Jersey City Heights, March 26, 1897.

"THE COAST OF BARBARIE."

From The Boston Transcript.

I can give the whole song, "Coast of Barbarie," as I learned it when a child, more than seventy years ago, from an old English man-o'-war's man, who used to sing it to us children, when in his wanderings he came to my grandfather's house.

L. M. T.

Two gallant ships from old England came—
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we;
The one was Prince of Luther and the other Prince of Wales,
Cruising down on the coast of Bar-ba-rie.

"Up aloft, up aloft!" our gallant bo's'n cries—
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we;
"Look ahead, look astern, look a-weather and a-lee,
Look along down on the coast of Bar-ba-rie."

"I spy nothing ahead, I spy nothing a-lee"—
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we;
"But I spy off to windward a lofty ship at sea,
Cruising down on the coast of Bar-ba-rie.

"All hail! all hail! thou gallant tall ship"—
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we;
"Are you a man-o'-war or a privateer?" said we,
Cruising down on the coast of Bar-ba-rie.

"I am no man-o'-war nor privateer," said he—
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we;
"But I am a jolly pirate, a-sailing for my fee,
Cruising down on the coast of Bar-ba-rie."

Broadside to Broadside a long time we lay—
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we,
Till the Prince of Luther's guns tore her masts all away,
Cruising down on the coast of Bar-ba-rie.

"Oh, quarter! Oh, quarter!" the pirates did cry—
Blow high, blow low, and so sailed we;
But the quarters that we gave them—we sunk them in the sea—
Cruising down on the coast of Bar-ba-rie.

YESTERDAY IN MUSIC.

Mr. Plunket Greene Gives His First Song Recital This Season.

Mr. Plunket Greene, the Irish basso, has become a regular visitor to America. When he first came across the western ocean he was practically unknown here, except perhaps to a few devoted Wagnerites who had in their memories a record of the grave fact that he once sang Gurnemanz in "Parsifal." But he was not long in establishing himself in the favor of a public which is not always judicious in its likes and dislikes but which certainly cannot be charged with prejudice or narrowness of taste. Now Mr. Greene comes around as regularly as the Spring, and if he is not quite as welcome it is because the Spring is even more universal than his repertoire, which includes the melodic perfumes of a dozen nations, not to speak of Ireland.

Mr. Greene gave his first recital of the current season yesterday afternoon at Chamber Music Hall. His audience was not as large as those which he attracted last season, and this must be set down to the strong rivalry of weather which chanted in full harmony the joys of outdoors and to a plethora of musical entertainment for those to whom the chant was sung in vain. Those who were present, however, attested their delight by applause of no uncertain sound.

Mr. Greene was not in good voice. Can it be that the conditions prevailing among singers here have traveled across the Atlantic? Or did Mr. Greene arrive here in time to gather some of our recent weather into the crannies of his throat? Certainly his throat was somewhat clogged, and there was a harshness in some of his tones that did not belong there. Mr. Greene still forces his lower register; but, then, he is not perfection, and his faults may be forgiven him for the sake of his virtues, which are many and substantial. It is no uncertain pleasure to hear a man sing Irish songs with such heartiness and such healthy sentiment as Mr. Greene puts into them, and every girl in the audience must have felt that only a man who had kissed the Blarney Stone itself could so irresistibly have sung:

But bedad, you look so lovely,
I'll forgive you, Molleen oge.

But Mr. Greene was equally happy in his French and German songs, and it was good to hear "Econte d'Jeannette" given with so much piquancy. This brings us to the songs themselves. Villiers Stanford's settings of the clown's songs from "Twelfth Night" were very interesting, though the first one, "O Mistress Mine," is a failure in its attempt to catch the spirit of the verse. But "Come Away, Death" is a beautiful piece of song-writing; English, indeed, in its general melodic and harmonic structure, but thoroughly Brahms-like in color and feeling. "When that I was an a tiny little boy" is a most excellent bit of the good old English style that made merry the days of Dr. Arne. These songs were especially well sung by Mr. Greene. The first part of his programme also comprised songs by Grétry, Schumann, Jensen, Mendelssohn, and Brahms.

The second part of the recital was devoted to traditional German, Scotch, and Irish airs. "Scots wha hae" was thundered out by the singer at full voice, and the audience had to hear it again. "Molleen Oge," of course, won an encore, and gave reminiscent hearers an opportunity to note how closely its opening measures resemble those of Brahms's "Gute Nacht, Mein Kind." Mr. Greene will give his second recital at the same hall this afternoon, when he will sing eight songs by Schubert and eight traditional airs, including the sweet "Twa Sisters o' Binnorie" and the jolly "Father O'Flynn."

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Last Concert of the Popular Boston Organization.

The Kneisel Quartet of Boston, and incidentally of New York, gave its final concert for the present season in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night. How small the real musical public of New York is might be judged from the fact that the size of the audience was influenced by the Mosenthal memorial concert at Carnegie Hall. But it was also influenced by the fact that the concert came near the close of a season which has been very prolific in good music. Though last night's audience was not as large as some of its predecessors, it was large enough to be a source of satisfaction to those who have been laboring for the success of good chamber music in this town. It is a comfort to all such persons to see a large assemblage of persons applauding with unstinted enthusiasm after the performance of such a work as Beethoven's C sharp minor quartet.

Yet that spectacle was observed in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night. Perhaps there were fewer who really appreciated the music than those who were excited by the manifest excellence of its performance; but there was a time when still fewer could have been induced to listen to this amazing piece of quartet writing. The gentlemen of the Kneisel Quartet have played it better than they did last night, when little slips were more numerous than they usually are in the work of this organization. But in conception and in feeling the performance left little to be desired, and the presto movement, at any rate, was played in a flawless manner. The finale was also beautifully given, and the audience was fully justified in applauding as it did.

The Beethoven number was placed between Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf's E flat major quartet and Eduard Grieg's in G minor, opus 27. The Dittersdorf work belongs to the period of Haydn, of whom its composer was a friend and co-laborer, and it is a pretty specimen of the kind of music that pleased in those days. It is not especially difficult for contemporaneous listeners to discern wherein it falls short of the excellences which make Haydn's work hold its own. Dittersdorf wrote tastefully, but without that grasp of the genius of the string quartet which Haydn had. His E flat major quartet is pretty nearly a solo for the first violin, and the other members of the instrumental body have little to say for themselves. It is hardly necessary to say that the number was played with clearness, fluency, and appropriate expression.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB.

Concert for the Joseph Mosenthal Fellowship Fund.

During its more than thirty years of life the Mendelssohn Glee Club has occasionally been heard outside of the limits of its own peculiar circle as an incidental aid to some worthy object; but for the first time in its history it gave a concert last night of a public nature under club auspices. The concert was given in Carnegie Hall in aid of the Joseph Mosenthal Fellowship Fund.

Loyal to the memory of their late leader, who died about two years ago, the members were determined that his name should not pass from the annals of music, and so they arranged for the creation of a fund of $10,000 to be used for the founding of a musical fellowship in Columbia College to bear his name. The choice of Columbia is a natural one aside from its being a home institution from the fact that the department of music there is in charge of Edward A. MacDowell, the successor of Mr. Mosenthal as director of the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

Carnegie Hall was filled with a brilliant and warmly responsive audience, and all lovers of male chorus music were richly repaid for their attendance. The club had the assistance of Miss Alice Verlet, soprano, and Albert Lockwood, pianist, and while all that they did was more than momentarily interesting, yet it was about the singing of the club itself that the chief charm of the entertainment lingered. Indeed, more than that might be said for the sake of exactitude, for, in spite of the dramatic fullness of Franz Curti's "In the Storm," the honeyed sweetness of the old folk song, "Ring and Rose"; the archaic enticements of Cooke's "Strike the Lyre," or the weird strains of "Suomi's Song," by Mair, the listeners were swift in their appreciation of two songs from Mr. MacDowell's own hand. These were a "Cradle Song," which was dreamily restful, and a perfect madcap of a thing entitled "Dance of the Gnomes."

The concert was given an impressive touch by the introduction as a finale of Mr. Mosenthal's own setting of Bryant's "Thanatopsis." Mr. MacDowell, as Director, showed that he has won the hearts of his singers. As a result of the concert the fund is over $1,000 richer to-day.

FRENCH DEPUTY ARRESTED

Prompt Action Taken in Paris Regarding the Panama Canal Scandals.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SEIZED

Deputy Boyer Discharged by the Magistrate After Examination—The Prosecution of Senator Levrey to be Permitted by the Senate.

PARIS, March 30.—M. Antide Boyer, the Socialist Deputy, was arrested this morning on charges connected with the Panama scandals.

The police have seized a number of important papers at the residence of Deputy Naquet. Other arrests are believed to be imminent.

A majority of the newspapers of this city congratulate the Government upon "evading the trap laid by the republic's enemies by postponing the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the Panama scandals."

Deputy Marat has not been arrested, owing to his illness, but his home is watched by the police.

The Senate Committee has decided to permit the prosecution of Senator Levrey, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Panama scandals.

A Magistrate examined Deputies Boyer and Marat to-day. They were confronted by Emile Arton, the Panama lobbyist, recently extradited from England, whose revelations have brought about the prosecutions of Senator Levrey and several Deputies, who are charged with having directly or indirectly received bribes from the Panama lobbyists.

The Magistrate also examined M. Vivian, formerly a Deputy from the Department of Seine-et-Oise, whose residence was afterward searched by the police.

M. Boyer, one of the Deputies accused of having received bribes from the Panama lobbyists, was discharged to-night by the examining Magistrate.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Paris says to-day:

"The revelations in the Panama scandal will be far reaching in their effects. They are likely to cause an outburst of national indignation on the widest scale. The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies the last day or two give only the most slender notion of the panic which prevails in every branch of the public life of France. Names are openly mentioned in the lobbies of Parliament, and the precincts of the Palais Bourbon, which when they reach the ears of the constituencies, will spread distrust throughout the whole country.

"One of two things will happen; either the position of the Socialists will be greatly strengthened, or the republican form of government will be dissolved or constitutionally reversed."

ARCHBISHOP BEGIN'S MISSION.

The Pope's View of the Manitoba School Question.

ROME, March 30.—After the audience which Archbishop Begin of Quebec had with the Pope yesterday, he was interviewed by a representative of The Associated Press, and said:

"I came to Rome in order to see the Pope upon several religious questions in Quebec, in view of the precarious health of Cardinal Taschereau, and the Manitoba question, upon which the Canadian Bishops are a unit, and are not satisfied with the Laurier-Greenway compromise, which they consider an illusory settlement."

Partly from Archbishop Begin and partly from other Vatican sources, the representative of The Associated Press learned that the Pope, before intervening with extremist measures, desires, through Mgr. Del Val, the Papal Delegate to Canada, to obtain such improvement of the Laurier-Greenway compromise as will satisfy the Manitoba Catholics. For the rest, having regard for the difficulty which arose in the United States in an analogous situation with Archbishop Ireland, the Holy See will openly uphold the system of denominational schools in Manitoba if the Laurier-Greenway compromise is not sufficiently amended, though Mgr. Del Val has full powers. His mission is primarily an inquiry ad referendum.

Archbishop Begin will make a longer stay in Europe than he first intended, and will probably take the waters at Vichy.

SAILOR RAMSAY'S SENTENCE.

The Issue Between Peru and the United States Becoming Serious.

LIMA, Peru, March 30.—The issue raised between Peru and the United States with respect to the imprisonment of Ramsay, the American sailor, is becoming a serious matter. The Peruvian Government refuses to accede to the demand of the United States Minister, Mr. McKenzie, to set the prisoner immediately at liberty.

Ramsay was a member of the crew of the Cambrien Monarch. He was arrested by the Peruvian authorities at Callao about three months ago, for alleged disorderly conduct. He was thrown into jail and now has been condemned to a year's imprisonment, though without the slightest formality of legal trial.

This action by Peru is in direct conflict with the provisions of Article 15 of the treaty between Peru and the United States. At the time Ramsay was arrested an English sailor was locked up on a similar charge. He has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in a similarly arbitrary fashion.

ISABEL MURPHY'S FUNERAL.

Left Her Fortune to a Priest, and the Relatives Will Contest.

LONDON, March 30.—A large crowd of curious people attended the funeral to-day of Miss Isabel Mary Murphy, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Murphy, the California millionaire. An inquest upon the remains was held yesterday, and a verdict was rendered setting forth that the death of Miss Murphy was due to disease caused by chronic alcoholism.

One of the sisters of the deceased has been erroneously said to be the wife of Viscount Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the Forces; Lady Wolseley was a Miss Erskine. Two sisters of Miss Murphy, however, married English Baronets, and a third sister is the wife of a Secretary of Legation at Paris.

The late Miss Murphy has willed her fortune, said to amount to $300,000, to a Catholic priest, Father Smullen, at whose house she lived. Her relatives have decided to contest her will.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Modifications of the Existing Regulations May Be Made.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question on the subject of the seal fisheries, Mr. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that the reports of the British Commissioners on North Pacific seal life had been received and were being examined. Mr Curzon thought that some modifications of the existing regulations may be desirable, and said that 1898 was the period fixed by the arbitration tribunal for their reconsideration.

In conclusion Mr. Curzon remarked that no revised regulations would be adopted without previously communicating with the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

Great Victory of the Spaniards over the Insurgents.

MADRID, March 30.—An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that in an engagement which has just taken place between the Spanish troops and the insurgent forces 30 insurgents were killed and 1,097 surrendered.

Three thousand families from the insurgent camp have reached Manila.

Ravages of the Plague in India.

BOMBAY, March 30.—According to the official list published to-day the total number of deaths in this city for the week ending last Friday was 1,111. Of these 455 were due to the bubonic plague. The returns show a slight increase in mortality at Poona. There has been a considerable increase in the districts of Surat, Sukkur, Thana and Hyderabad. The number of fatal cases at Karachi during the week ending March 26 was 185. During the last fortnight five cases of Europeans attacked by the disease have been officially reported. Two of these proved fatal.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

CANNES, March 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone started to-day on their return journey to England.

LONDON, March 30.—The principal provisions of the Japanese gold standard law are printed to-day in the official London Gazette.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 30.—The revolutionary leaders have effected a junction, and several small conflicts have occurred between the insurgents and the troops.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—The Lord Mayor of Liverpool gave a luncheon to a number of representative business men to-day in order to bid farewell to the retiring United States Consul here, Mr. James E. Neal.

LONDON, March 30.—Information has been received here of the arrival at the Barbados Islands of the Captain and crew of the Nova Scotian brig Aeronaut, Capt. Fancy, from Santa Fé Dec. 31 for Hamburg, which was abandoned at sea.

LONDON, March 30.—There was a large attendance of Ministers and diplomats at the levee which the Duke of York, the heir presumptive, held at St. James's Palace this afternoon. Among those present was Mr. J. R. Carter, the United States Chargé d'Affaires.

FRENZIED HUSBAND'S SUICIDE.

Tennesseean Meant to Kill His Wife, but Was Prevented.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 30.—S. V. Rudd, a young business man, who came here from Sparta, Tenn., a short time ago, shot and killed himself to-day. He quarreled with his wife, and she left the house, saying she was going home to her father.

Friends interfered, and she did not go, but Rudd, who had become furious, got a revolver and started for the place where she was intending to kill her. The police were notified, and came to intercept him. He saw them coming, and took his own life.

A FAMOUS ORGAN TO BE SOLD.

Boston's Old Music Hall Instrument to be Disposed Of.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—The old Music Hall organ, once the pride of Boston, is to be sold at auction in a week or so.

This famous instrument, which was built in Germany at a cost of $60,000, was removed from Music Hall in the Summer of 1884, having been bought by William O. Grover with a view of placing it in a hall at that time projected, in connection with the New England Conservatory. Before the plan could be carried out Dr. Tourjee, the founder of the conservatory, died, and more recently Mr. Grover died. For nearly thirteen years it has been stored in an unpretentious shed at the back of the conservatory, and the trustees of the Grover estate made up their minds last Fall to put an end to the organ's present state of innocuous desuetude by selling it.

CHICAGO THEATRE CHANGES.

Clifford Leases His Gaiety and Is to Build a $300,000 Music Hall.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Clifford's Gaiety Theatre will change hands Saturday night. The Schiller Specialty Company has taken a five years' lease of the premises, and on the afternoon of April 17 will reopen the establishment with a vaudeville attraction.

Mr. Clifford will build a new theatre in Chicago, upon which he will expend $300,000. The site chosen is on State Street, where the Globe Museum now stands. It will be known as Clifford's Chicago Music Hall. Smoking and drinking will be allowed in all parts of the house, as it is in the halls of London.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Roland Reed, who is now at the Harlem Opera House, will be the star at the Grand Opera House next week, where he will appear as Gen. Limber in "The Politician."

Isabel Irving will be the "leading lady" of John Drew's company next season, in place of Maude Adams. Next month Miss Irving will take up Agnes Miller's rôle in "Never Again," and retain it while that farce runs at the Garrick Theatre.

"The Heart of Maryland" will be presented at the Academy of Music next week, with Mrs. Leslie Carter, Herbert Kelcey, Frank Mordaunt, Odell Williams, Henry Weaver, Jr., John W. Jennings, Helen Tracy, Angela McCaull, and Winona Shannon in the principal rôles.

Late last night Mr. Daly finally decided to produce "The Tempest" at Daly's Theatre next Monday night, April 5, and to run it alternately with "The Geisha" until the close of his season, April 24. The scenery has been in preparation a long while. Most of it was painted by Henry Hoyt. Mr. Ecke has arranged the music, chiefly from old English sources. Miss Virginia Earle will be Ariel and will sing the songs. The "Masque," conjured up by Prospero, will be given in the fourth act, with Miss Percy Haswell, Miss Grace Rutter, and Miss Mabelle Thompson as the three goddesses.

Pupils and graduates of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts presented at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon an ambitious programme, including the last scene of Echegaray's "Mariana" and various scenes from "Tartuffe." In the first selection, which represents the shooting of Mariana on her wedding night by her aged husband, Florence Kahn essayed the title rôle, with F. Garrett Lewis as Daniel and W. J. Romain as Don Pablo. In the Molière play Miss Kahn appeared as Dorine, a rôle in which the great Rachel failed dismally,) Robert O. Jenkins as Tartuffe, Mr. Lewis as Orgon, Antoinette Roche as Elmire, and Winifred Bonnewitz as Mme. Pernelle. The audience was large and attentive.

Arrival of the Rev. Dr. Pentecost.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, until recently pastor of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church of London, who has accepted a call by the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, arrived yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mohawk. He was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Pentecost. A deputation from the Yonkers church met the new pastor, including W. F. Nesbit, Allan Bouin, Wells Olmstead, Col. R. E. Prime, Thomas Adams, Samuel Harley, and John Brown.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Jean Howison of Perth, Scotland, gave a talk on Robert Burns and read selections from his works before a fashionable audience in the Waldorf banquet room yesterday afternoon.

The exhibition of sewing at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, closed at 10 o'clock last night. The exhibition has been successful almost beyond the hopes of the managers.

Lilli Lehman-Kalisch will give a farewell song recital at the Hotel Waldorf on April 7. The programme will include selections from Beethoven and Robert Franz. She sails for Europe on April 8.

Miss Beatrice Herford, the monologue artist, has decided to make two more public appearances before returning to London. She will give recitals on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Waldorf new ballroom.

Miss Harriet Mason Denison of Boston continued her series of lectures on "American Literature and History" at the Woman's Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon. She spoke on the subject, "America in 1812."

A Lenten musical attended by a large and fashionable audience was given in the new Waldorf ballroom yesterday afternoon by Miss Lucille Saunders and Tom Karl, assisted by Miss Marie Victoria Torilhon, Miss Bertha Bucklin, and Albert McGuckin.

Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton finished her course of popular lectures on "Mexico" in the smaller ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday morning before an audience including many prominent society people. Her subject was "The Republic and Recent History." The series has been under patronage, which included Mrs. George P. Andrews, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, and Mrs. Russell Sage.

LOST THEIR LIVES IN A FIRE

Three Women and Two Children Suffocated by Smoke While Trying to Escape.

ALL THE BODIES RECOVERED.

Firemen and Police Carry Invalid Occupants of the Flats Down Ladders to the Street—Flames Started in the Dumb-Waiter.

Three women and two children were suffocated yesterday afternoon by fire in an apartment house at 61 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

The victims were Mrs. Thomas Darlington and her three-year-old boy; Miss Nellie Morrissy, forty-five years old, of Albany; Mrs. Elizabeth French, twenty-eight years old, of 1,078 Brook Avenue, and Mrs. French's six months old baby girl. Three of the victims of the fire were not tenants of the house, but were visiting there when the fire was discovered.

The bodies of Miss Morrissy, Mrs. French, and the baby were found in the front room of the top flat after the fire had been put out. They were taken to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, where they were afterward identified by relatives. The others were found in the ruins early this morning.

The building is a five-story and basement double building on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street. The basement was occupied by Mrs. Anna Harrington, the colored janitress, her husband and family. The ten apartments above the street were occupied as follows: First floor—East, M. Holms, wife, and three daughters; west, F. W. Skinner, wife, and one child. Second floor—East, Mr. and Mrs. Burton and one child; west, J. W. Cryon, wife, two daughters, and son. Third floor—East, R. H. Gibbs and wife; west, Mrs. A. S. Nace and a companion, Mrs. Boyle. Fourth floor—East, Benjamin Harman and wife; west, Charles Wharton and wife. Fifth floor—East, Thomas Darlington, wife, and three-year-old boy, and Thomas French, Mrs. Darlington's brother; west, Mrs. Alice M. Eagan, a widow, with two children, and Miss Cassidy, her sister.

At the time of the fire there was not a man in the house. The janitress was in the basement, washing clothes. The occupants of the flats, with the exception of Mrs. Eagan and Mrs. Darlington, were at home. In Mrs. Eagan's flat was Miss Morrissy, who had left Albany and was visiting her cousin, Mrs. Eagan. Mrs. Darlington left her flat in charge of her sister-in-law, Mrs. French, who had come from her own home with her baby to spend the day. The person to discover the fire was the janitress, whose attention was attracted by a dense smoke coming from the dumb-waiter shaft. She hurried up stairs, shouting "Fire," and had reached the third floor when a burst of flames and smoke drove her back. She ran into the street, crying for help.

Meantime the janitor of an adjoining building had turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they found the janitor of a neighboring flat, Ernest Dixon, on the roof of No. 59 shouting to them that some women were screaming for help on the top floor of No. 61. He could hear their cries, but could not get at them. Policeman Wisschusen and several firemen went to the roof of No. 59, and the policeman was lowered over the cornice of No. 61 with a rope around his waist. Ladders were in the meantime put at the front windows. The cornice projected so far over the front of the building that Wisschusen could not reach the windows.

While he was trying to swing himself in close enough to the building to get into one of the windows two women appeared in Mrs. Darlington's flat. One had a baby in her arms, and after raising the sash, threw out a milk bottle and some child's clothing. She then appeared to make an effort to climb to the window sill with the baby in her arms, but suddenly fell back and was lost in the dense smoke.

The other woman apparently tried to raise the sash of another window, but could not do so. She also disappeared in the smoke. Meanwhile firemen were getting bedridden Mrs. Nace and other frightened tenants into the street. Both she and Mrs. Harmon, who lived across the hall, were taken down a ladder in the arms of firemen.

Then Chief Bonner, Battalion Chief Short, and Fire Marshal Mitchel, who had been summoned by three alarms, went to the top floor. In the front room of Mrs. Darlington's flat they found the bodies of Mrs. French and her baby lying on a sofa near the window. Under the other window was the body of Miss Morrissy. The deaths of all three had evidently been caused by suffocation.

The bodies of Mrs. Darlington and her boy were found in the ruins at 1 o'clock this morning, making five dead.

Thomas Darlington was very much alarmed when the hours passed and he could find no trace of his wife and son. He searched the neighborhood, and then telegraphed sent messengers to every friend of his wife in the city. He felt convinced at last that his wife and child had been burned, notwithstanding both firemen and policemen had made a thorough search of the house after the fire had been extinguished, and were certain there were no bodies there.

At 11:30 o'clock Darlington went to Capt. Brown of the West One Hundredth Street Station and begged that another search be made. It was in this search that the woman's body was found.

The house is owned by Mrs. A. P. Willis of 611 Eighth Avenue, and has $24,000 insurance on it. The damage to the house is placed at $10,000, and the losses of the tenants range from $250 to $800 each. The flats on the top floor were burned out entirely, while those on the lower floor were only partly damaged. It is believed that the fire was started by some careless tenant sending hot ashes down in the dumb waiter.

A CHILD UPSETS A LAMP.

Something of a Panic in an East Side Tenement House Last Night.

The two top floors and the roof of the five-story brick double tenement building at 98 East Houston Street were destroyed by fire last night at 7 o'clock. Eight families occupied the two top floors, and they lost all of their household goods.

Isaac Mostowsky, with his wife and three young children, lived in one of the rear apartments on the fourth floor. The fire started in his rooms. His thirteen-month-old daughter Fanny was at a table, while the mother was sewing at a machine. The father and two sons were out.

While Mrs. Mostowsky was not looking the child pulled the cloth from the table and upset a kerosene lamp. The mother did not notice that the child's apron was on fire and attempted unsuccessfully to put out the blazing carpet by throwing blankets upon it. She then caught up the little one and ran into the hall. She there noticed that the child's dress was on fire, and succeeded in extinguishing it before her daughter was badly burned. The child's hair was singed. Her screams roused all the tenants, and a panic followed.

The Mostowsky family and the families of G. Cassano, Michael Volosoro, and Mary Kerney, a widow, occupied the fourth floor. The families of Robert Hocksman, Terence O'Brien, Samuel and Thomas Gray, brothers, and Thomas Kearney occupied the fifth floor. All of these people managed to make their way to the roof, and thence through the adjoining buildings to the street.

Patrolman Wagner of the Fifth Street Station sent in an alarm, and ran through the halls. He found Mrs. Adolf Reiser on the third floor. She had fainted. She is a very stout woman, and he had some trouble in dragging her down the stairs. Louis Gast, a tenant on the third floor, saved two children of Mrs. McCarthy, who were too bewildered to know how to act.

The building was of an inflammable construction, but provided with fire escapes, both front and rear. The firemen confined the blaze to the two upper floors. The total damage is about $2,000. The building is owned by Frederick Krutina, 856 Lexington Avenue. It was formerly a cabinet factory.

An International Chess Match.

LONDON, March 30.—Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, Conservative member of the House of Commons for Canterbury, is trying to arrange an international chess match to be played by cablegrams between the Houses of Commons and the American Congress, with seven members on each side.

OPPOSED TO THE CHARTER

A Conference of Representative Men Held Last Night at the City Club.

CONSOLIDATION NOT ATTACKED

A Committee Appointed to Invite Citizens and Organizations to Unite in Opposition to the New Charter at the Public Hearings.

A conference to arrange for concerted opposition to the Greater New York charter before the Mayor and the Governor, if need be, was held at the City Club last evening. John E. Parsons presided and James W. Pryor acted as secretary. The following clubs and organizations were represented by the gentlemen whose names are given with them:

City Club—John E. Parsons, J. Noble Hayes, Horace E. Deming, Dorman B. Eaton, and James W. Pryor; Bar Association—George L. Rives and Henry E. Howland; Real Estate Exchange—Alfred E. Marling, John F. Doyle, Alfred L. White, and Richard Deeves; Reform Club—T. E. Wilson and M. R. Leverson; Anti-Equalization Tax Association—Augustus A. Levy; Board of Trade and Transportation—Jefferson M. Levy.

There was considerable discussion and the feeling was unanimous in opposition to the charter as it stands to-day, but not to consolidation. Resolutions were adopted that at the hearings before the Mayor and the Governor, if the charter reaches the latter, there shall be present a representative of each of the organizations represented at this conference, and that a committee be appointed to be made up of one man from each organization so represented to invite citizens and other organizations to join in opposing the charter at the hearings.

It was also resolved that it was the sense of the meeting not to oppose consolidation, but only the present objectionable charter. Another resolution was offered and adopted adding Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel; James L. Wells, Tax Commissioner, and Samuel McMillan, President of the Park Board, to the committee, and making Mr. Parsons its Chairman.

The committee was appointed as follows: Alfred E. Marling, Real Estate Exchange; George L. Rives, Bar Association; J. Noble Hayes, City Club; Charles Stewart Smith, Chamber of Commerce; M. R. Leverson and William B. Hornblower, Reform Club; Dr. Thomas E. Satterwaite, Academy of Medicine; W. E. Rogers, Union League Club; Jefferson M. Levy, Board of Trade and Transportation; John P. Leo, Builders' League of Harlem, and Josiah C. Pumpelly, City Improvement Society. Mr. Pryor was made Secretary.

It was stated that Messrs. Leverson and Hornblower were not authorized to use the name of the Reform Club, but that it was hoped to secure the support of that club in this movement

It was decided to call the newly formed committee, the Committee of Organizations United to Oppose the Proposed Charter.

After the conference adjourned its committee met and considered the different points of opposition to the charter and apportioned the work of formulating objections among the various organizations represented upon it, in order to avoid duplication and confusion.

Messrs. Hayes, Marling, and Rogers were appointed a committee to arrange the details of the hearings, with power to invite other citizens and bodies to co-operate in opposing the charter. This committee will call on the Mayor at noon to-day and endeavor to arrange a date for a special hearing.

Brooklyn Hearing on Monday.

Mayor Wurster announced yesterday that he will give the first public hearing on the Greater New York charter next Monday at 2 o'clock in the City Hall, Brooklyn. Many of the members of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, the organization which so strenuously opposed consolidation, are preparing arguments, and will make a final effort to persuade Mayor Wurster to disapprove of the bill.

Mr. Grace's Opposition.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace called on Mayor Strong yesterday and had a long talk with him about the Greater New York charter, which the ex-Mayor opposes. "I simply called," said Mr. Grace, "to tell the Mayor that I would appear before him at the public hearing on the Greater New York charter on Thursday."

PRYOR-DODGE NUPTIALS.

The Ceremony Will Take Place in This City To-day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask of New York City have reopened "Yaddo," their Union Avenue country seat, and placed it at the disposal of Miss Fanny Theodora Bland Pryor, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, and William De Leftwich Dodge, the artist, who are to be married at the residence of the bride's parents, 3 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City, at noon to-morrow.

The newly married couple will arrive in Saratoga to-morrow evening and sojourn at "Yaddo" until they depart in the latter part of April on a European trip.

Mord—Moss.

Miss Nettie Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moss of 263 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Dr. George Mord of Clifton, S. I., were married yesterday afternoon at Temple Emanu-El before a large number of relatives and friends. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman officiated. Miss Adelaide T. Siskind as maid of honor, and Miss Theresa Joseph, Miss Frances Wilmark, Miss Elvira Dubois, and Miss Rebecca Sussels as bridesmaids, attended the bride. For the bridegroom Isaac Moss, brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Hyman Moss, Joseph Schattman, and Reuben and Jacob Mord, brothers of the bridegroom. The church was decorated with palms and potted plants. A pretty feature of the wedding march of the bridal party was the presence of Miss Gertrude Mord and the Misses Joachim as flower girls, and Arthur H. Moss as page. A wedding dinner was served after the ceremony.

The Elevator Had Stopped.

The General Committee of the German Reform Union, at its meeting in the Grand Central Palace last night, passed a resolution condemning the Raines law and protesting against the proposed amendments.

When the meeting had adjourned the elevators had stopped. About 300 persons, lead by Sheriff Tamsen, walked down the iron stairway, three stories to the street. When they reached the foot of the stairs no means of exit could be found, and everybody was compelled to walk up stairs again. A door leading into the ballroom was found open, and the crowd filed in there and walked down the main stairway leading to the street. When the bottom of the stairs was reached for the second time a large iron door confronted the now tired out reformers. The timely arrival of a watchman saved the door.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John F. Purdy.

John F. Purdy died yesterday at his residence, 20 Fifth Avenue, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was well known among clubmen in this city, particularly among those interested in the turf. He was one of the original members of the Knickerbocker and the Union Clubs. He was associated with Leonard Jerome, August Belmont, William R. Travers, O. L. Forbes, A. C. Monson, and Pierre Lorillard in founding the American Jockey Club, and was a Vice President of the club. He was a racing partner at various times of D. D. Withers, John Hunter, and other well-known turfmen. The famous running horse Kentucky was brought East by him, and once sold for $60,000, the highest price ever paid at that time for a thoroughbred horse.

Mr. Purdy was born in New York Oct. 14, 1810. He began business as a stock broker and founded the house of Purdy & Nicholas at 43 Beaver Street. In 1843 he married Miss Virginia Teakle. Five children survive him. Mrs. G. S. Nichols, Mrs. Dudley B. Fuller, Mrs. Murray Livingstone, Miss Lucia W. Purdy, and A. Belmont Purdy.

The funeral will be held at 10 A. M. Friday in Grace Church. The interment will be at Greenwood.

George Hurlbut Church.

George Hurlbut Church, Provisional Commander of the Second Battalion Naval Reserves of New York State, died at his home, 61 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, from Bright's disease. Mr. Church was born near Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1846, and was brought to Brooklyn in early childhood.

Mr. Church received his early education at Morristown, N. J., and in 1863 entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He graduated three years later, fourteenth in a class of eighty-seven. He served in the navy until 1871, attaining the rank of Master.

Mr. Church resigned from the navy to engage in business. He was first an insurance broker, but for the last nineteen years was connected with Rall Brothers, importers, in this city. Mr. Church was deeply interested in the Naval Battalion, and took an active part in its organization and development until the beginning of his illness several months ago. He was a member of the Hamilton Club and of the First Presbyterian Church. He is survived by two daughters and a son, his wife having died several years ago.

Almer H. Montague.

Almer H. Montague, a prominent Warren Street merchant, died on Sunday last at Osprey, Fla., where he went in search of health. Mr. Montague was born fifty-four years ago at Bakersfield, Vt., and was a direct descendant of Richard Montague, who settled in Vermont in the early part of the seventeenth century. Both his paternal grandfather, Joseph Montague, and his maternal grandfather, George Dunn, were prominent figures in the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Montague had been in the wholesale fruit package business in this city since 1878. He was a veteran of the civil war, being first a member of the Thirteenth Vermont Infantry and later of the First Vermont Cavalry. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him. Funeral services will be held Friday at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Mrs. Frances Japha.

Mrs. Frances Japha, wife of Solomon S. Japha, died on Monday last at the home of her mother, Mrs. H. Smadbeck, 75 East Eighty-first Street. On Thursday evening last Mrs. Japha attracted attention by her erratic behavior. She was injured in the Atlantic City railroad disaster last Summer, and her mind was affected. On the evening mentioned she eluded the vigilance of her relatives, and, hailing a cab, had the driver take her first to the residence of Dr. Parkhurst, and then to his Madison Square Church. She refused to leave the vehicle there, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by order of the police. Later her family took her home from the hospital. Exposure during this trip, it is thought, was at least a contributory cause of her death. The funeral will take place from her mother's residence at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

George L. Converse.

George L. Converse, ex-member of Congress, died yesterday at Columbus, Ohio. Since 1860 he had been a prominent figure in Ohio politics. He was born at Georgeville June 4, 1827, was graduated from Granville College with the class of '49, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced at Columbus until 1860, when he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature, serving for four consecutive years. In 1864 he was elected to the Senate, and served two years. He was again elected to the House in 1873, and was chosen Speaker. The following term of 1875 and 1876 again found him a representative in the House. He was elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses, the last time by one of the largest majorities ever given a Democrat in this district.

David Weinberg.

David Weinberg, a retired furrier, who established a business in Grand Street in 1852, died Monday last at his home, 158 East Seventy-eighth Street, after a few days' illness, from heart trouble. He was sixty-six years old. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral will be held at the residence at 10 A. M. to-morrow. Dr. M. Harris of Temple Israel will officiate. The interment will be at Cypress Hill Cemetery.

Angus Cameron.

Ex-United States Senator Angus Cameron of La Crosse, Wis., died in Milwaukee last night from general debility. Mr. Cameron was born in Livingston County, New York, in 1826. He went to Wisconsin in 1858, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate, and was re-elected in 1881.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. F. D. DUBOIS, for twenty years physician at Blooming Grove, Orange County, this State, died yesterday of pneumonia, aged fifty years.

WILLIAM J. KENT, agent of the Wamsutta Cotton Mills, died at New Bedford, Mass., yesterday. He was known in all New England mill centres, and was popular. Mr. Kent was forty years old.

GEORGE MALLORY died suddenly in Bridgeport last night. He was the father of the late William H. Mallory, and also of the late Rev. Dr. Mallory, owner and editor of The Churchman, whose death occurred recently in this city.

JAIRUS MEARS, one of the oldest settlers in Chicago, died yesterday, in La Grange, Ill., aged 100 years and 8 days. He went to Chicago in 1835. Mr. Mears served as Postmaster at Hillsborough, Ill., under President Lincoln.

Squire DANIEL SWEEZY, aged eighty-four years, died at Highland Falls of heart disease yesterday. He had resided there over sixty years, and was a member of the first Board of Town Auditors, and formerly a Justice of the Peace.

Mrs. LEA, widow of Dr. Isaac Lea, a life long resident of Staten Island, died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, George Bayand, on St. Paul's Avenue, Stapleton, Mrs. Lea was seventy years of age, and was well known on Staten Island. Several children survive her.

ELLA COE GEISSE, fifty years old, widow of William F. Geisse, died at her home, 72 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Monday afternoon. Funeral services were held at the house yesterday afternoon, the Rev. George R. Van De Water officiating. The deceased was born in Quincy, Ill., and the interment will be at Durham, Conn.

Dr. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, one of the leading physicians in New Hampshire, and President of the Keene Humane Society, died in Keene yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was a native of Virginia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and served with distinction during the civil war.

ELIZA D. BLACKWELL, eighty-four years old, widow of Sidney S. Blackwell, whose family formerly owned Blackwell's Island, died at her home, 190 West One Hundredth Street, Monday. She was a daughter of Frederick and Agnes M. Shomaard, an old Knickerbocker family, and was born and lived all her life in this city. Funeral services will be held at the house Thursday evening, and the interment will be at the convenience of the family in Yonkers.

RICHARD MORTIMER LEVINESS, sixty-two years old, an expert accountant, died at his home, 44 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Monday afternoon, from apoplexy. He was the son of Joseph Levineas, an old Washington Market butcher, and until a few years ago was manager of the Barclay Street Refrigerating Company. He leaves a wife and four children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence this evening at 8 o'clock.

LOUIS G. GAISER, a prominent resident of College Point, L. I., died yesterday, at the age of sixty-six years. He was born in Goeppingen, Germany, and studied for the ministry in the University at Blanbeiera, but abandoned his studies owing to an accident. He came to this country when young, and was interested in several breweries. He was associated with Herman Weber, the wine merchant, on this city. He was a charter member of Copernicus Lodge No. 545, F. and A. M. of Brooklyn, and also belonged to several local societies.

Dr. JOSEPH F. JAMES died at Hingham, Mass., yesterday. He was born in Cincinnati in 1857. Dr. James was Professor of Botany in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy from 1880-89 and Professor of Physiology, Biology, Geology, and Botany for two years at Oxford, O. He studied medicine at Washington Columbia School, graduating in 1895. After graduating Dr. James took a course of lectures at Guy's Hospital, London, and at London Hospital Medical School. He leaves a wife and two small children.

LOUIS ISRAEL, proprietor of one of the largest live y stables in Brooklyn, died Monday at his home, 148 Clinton Street, after an illness of two weeks. He was born in Brooklyn forty-nine years ago, and had lived there all his life. Mr. Israel was well known in the Hebrew circles of the city, and was closely identified with a number of Hebrew societies and benevolent organizations. He was at one time President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. He was a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, King Solomon Lodge, and the B'nai Sholom Benefit. He is survived by his wife and one son. Funeral services will be held today in the Temple Beth Elohim.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The New York Office of the WEST END HOTEL, Long Branch, where engagements for rooms may be made, has been removed to 115 Broadway, Room 76. W. E. HILDRETH, Prop.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar, "MENLO."

DIED.

DANA.—Early on March 29, at her home in Summit, N. J., Julia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Ives Budington and wife of Francis E. Dana.

Funeral from her late residence at Summit on Wednesday, March 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Carriages will meet the 10:10 A. M. train from New York, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

DRAKE.—At Morristown, N. J., March 29, 1897, George W. Drake.

Funeral services held at his late residence, 150 Morris Street, on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

HATCH.—At her residence, 111 West Forty-eighth Street, on Sunday, March 28, 1897, Sarah C., wife of Roswell D. Hatch and daughter of the late Dr. Robert Hogan.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family in the family vault, St. Patrick's Cathedral. Kindly omit flowers.

LEA. — At her residence, St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Tuesday, March 30, Mary Eleanor McKay, wife of the late Isaac Lea, M. D.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, April 2d, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Louisville and Bardstown Ky., papers please notice.

OGDEN.—At her residence, 26 West 21st St., on Sunday, March 28, Annie, elder daughter of the late Edward and Caroline Callender Ogden of New York.

Funeral services from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Wednesday, March 31, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

PURDY.—On Tuesday, March 30, at his residence, 20 5th Av., John F. Purdy, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday morning, April 2, at 10 o'clock.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station. Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar
ALDAG, Herman, 99 1st St.		70	28
ARMSTRONG, Edward, 387 E. 30th St.		56	30
BLACKWELL, Elizabeth A., 190 W. 100th St.		84	29
BEAVER, Frank, Manhattan State Hospital		51	28
BRELL, Fannie, Montefiore Home		77	29
BLAESSER, Valentine, 1,209 Hoe St.		6	30
BATTALI, Katie, 168th St. and Sheridan Av.		28	29
BARBEY, Gabriel H., Hotel Endicott		63	29
CONLON, Lottie, 2,412 2d Av.		2	29
CHIANTORE, Anna, 229 Sullivan St.		3	26
CARR, Arthur, 225 E. 60th St.		52	28
CHELBERG, Lilly

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 437 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

The Atchison, Colorado & Pacific
Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS
—AND—
Atchison, Jewell County & Western
Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS

At the request of holders of a large number of the bonds above named, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.

A protective agreement has been prepared for the First Mortgage Bonds of each of the above-mentioned companies, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or at the Union Trust Company of New York, under the terms of which holders are hereby invited to deposit their bonds with said Old Colony Trust Company in Boston or Union Trust Company of New York, which will issue their negotiable receipts therefor.

As it is important that prompt action should be taken, the time for receiving deposits of these bonds has been limited to and including April first, 1897, after which date the Committee may decline to receive further deposits except upon such terms as they shall decide to impose.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Chairman.
OLIVER AMES,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
JAMES P. POMEROY,
Committee.

NICHOLS & COBE, Counsel.
T. K. CUMMINS, Jr., Secretary,
Room 37, Ames Bldg., Boston.
Boston and New York, March 10, 1897.

A majority of both classes of the above bonds has been deposited with the committee, and an application to list Trust Company certificates on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges will be made at once.

Additional deposits will be received until April 1st as above.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Chairman.
Boston and New York, March 29, 1897.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1897.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt, John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross, E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold, Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, John I. Waterbury,
W. P. Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

WANTED.
NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds.
EDGAR DEAL,
EDISON BUILDING, 44 BROAD STREET.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, March 29, 1897.
The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 3d day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 7th day of May next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market generally firm.

A large majority of the changes in yesterday's stock market were advances. Some important exceptions there were to the rule, but for the most part all the fairly active stocks went up.

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Three or four incidents came along to give Wall Street encouragement. One was the introduction by Senator Foraker of a measure at Washington legalizing railway pooling under rules to be applied by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Another was a tacit agreement reached at a meeting of representatives of the companies forming the Joint Traffic Association to stand together pending an immediate appeal to the United States Supreme Court, already arranged for, in the matter of the Joint Traffic Associations' legal status. In both of these occurrences Wall Street found occasion for gratification. And, making some ado over it, traders on the Stock Exchange did what they could to help a rally along throughout most of the list.

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One of the facts disclosed in yesterday's market was that there has been diminution in the outstanding short interest. It looks now as if important bear traders had taken advantage of the recent weakness in the market to cover. This has left most of the talent on the floor of the Stock Exchange inclined toward bullishness, or, at least, anxious to help along advances to a level where their old bear prejudices can be re-asserted more safely. A market favored by such influences, however, is a market which has not the best character of support.

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The stock which went up most yesterday was Rock Island. A belated short interest bought hurriedly on the discovery of what seemed to be purchases for the account of important insiders.

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Rock Island's conspicuousness in the list of stocks advancing contrasted with Jersey Central's leadership among the stocks that went down. After selling at 85⅞, the latter broke to 82. At the close there was a rally of a point. The transactions in Jersey Central were on a scale beyond any that have recently taken place in that stock. Over 20,000 shares were traded in. Current report had it that much of the selling was for the account of Philadelphia. The Street thought that this disclosed inside liquidation on a substantial scale. Perhaps the significance of Philadelphia's selling of Jersey Central may in some way have involved the fact that Jersey Central's subordinate company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, is a Pennsylvania corporation.

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Yesterday's activity in Jersey Central securities gave interest to a recent official report by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company of its loans, filed with the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, and not hitherto made public. This report, attested by President Maxwell and Treasurer Graves, gives in detail items of funded debt, states the character of floating indebtedness, and shows interest obligations and payments. This debt, funded and unfunded, aggregates over $29,000,000. Unfunded obligations are divided and reported as follows:

	Amount.	Rate. P. c.	When due.
Notes	$3,025,224.80	6	On demand.
Notes, discounted or negotiated by banks	375,000.00	4	On demand.
All certificates or other evidences of indebtedness—current accounts.	3,601,863.31		....
Past due coupons.	5,472,552.40	7	....

This official report of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre's loans shows that upon most of its unfunded indebtedness no interest was paid during 1896.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113⅝.

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In State bonds, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63⅝.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. ¾	Lake Shore ¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. ¾	Louis. & Nash. 1⅜
Am Sug. Refs. 1	M., K. & T. pf. 1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf. ⅞	Mo. Pacific ½
Bal. & Ohio ½	New York Central 1⅛
Bay State Gas ½	Nor. Pac. pf. ¾
Brook. Union Gas 1	Pacific Mail 1⅜
Can. Southern 1	P. & R., all in. pd. ¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 1⅞	P. & R. 1st pf., w. 1.1⅛
Chicago Gas 1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. ¼
C., M. & St. P. 1¼	St. P. & Omaha 1¼
Chi. & Northwest 1½	Southern Pacific ⅝
C., R. I. & P. 2⅝	Southern Ry. pf. 1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1	Tenn. Coal & Iron 1
Consol. Gas 1¾	Union Pac. ½
Ed. El. Ill. of Bklyn. 3	U. S. Leather pf. ¾
Erie 1st pf. 1	U. S. Rubber ½
Gen. Electric 1½	Wabash pf. ⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs. pf. 1⅜	N. Y., S. & W. ½
L. E. & W. pf. 1	Oregon S. L., w. i. 1
Minn. & St. L. 1	P. & R. 2d pf., w. 1.1⅝
Nat. Starch 1st pf. 1	St. L. Southwest. pf. 1
N. J. Central 2½	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., R. & P. gen. 1½	Hous. & T. deb. 4s. 1½
Ches. & Ohio 4½s. 1	St. P. 1st, C. & M. R. 5s. 1
Ches. & O., 1st, R. & A. 1st con. 1	Stand. R. & T. 6s. 2½
Gen. Elec. deb. 1⅜	Stand. R. & T. inc. 1

Bonds Declined.

At. & P. 4s, t. r. 2	O. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r. 2½
C. of N. J. 5s, R. 1⅜	St. L. S. 1st. 4⅞
C. & C. 1st, t. r. 1	Southern Ry. 5s. 1
L. & W. B. con. as. 2	
Mo. Pac. 1st con. 1½	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $94,843,460; balances, $6,117,787; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $348,830.

Money on call in London, 2¼ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1 7-16@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

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The money market continued quiet yesterday, with rates unchanged. In the call department 1¾ per cent. was the ruling rate, some of the larger loans being made at 1½ per cent. The demand for time money was fair, with offerings rather more liberal than for several days. What business there is being done in this department is mostly in the nature of renewals. Commercial paper is in good demand, with fairly generous offerings. Choice names are somewhat more numerous than of late.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1¼, to 29½; St. Paul, ⅞, to 74⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 46¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 48¼; Atchison, ⅜, to 10⅝; Reading, ¼, to 10¾. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 99½. Erie sold at 13⅜, and Illinois Central at 94½. British consols were unchanged for money at 111 13-16 and 1-16 lower for the account, at 111 13-16.

MR. DOANE APPREHENSIVE.

Mr. John W. Doane of Chicago, well known as an experienced railroad man and as being closely in touch with business interests throughout the country, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing current conditions:

"General business in all parts of the country is showing improvement. It is not very great yet, nor very rapid, but the tendency is toward a general betterment, and I can see many signs of improvement.

"As to the railroads, business with them is also improving. Of course, any slight change for the better in trade will be at once reflected by railroad business. And there are already evidences of such a change. In the far West the roads are doing considerably better. Business on the Pacific slope is, I know from recent personal observation, showing much improvement, and the railroads out there are being benefited accordingly. In the East the betterment is not so marked, but the tendency is there just the same.

"This recent Supreme Court decision against railroad combinations is one very bad feature in the situation. With some of the roads constructing this decision as they are and withdrawing from the traffic agreements with all possible haste, I fail to see how we can have anything else but disastrous results. If we are going to have a disintegration of all of our rate combinations, and if the roads of the country are going to begin war one upon another by means of rate slashing, there is going to be serious trouble for some time.

"Of course, there is a probability that eventually this decision of the Supreme Court will prove a blessing in disguise. If the outcome is to be legislation even more favorable to railroad interests than that now existing, the Supreme Court decision will have been a real influence toward improvement. And it is altogether likely, when the business men of the country are convinced by means of practical experience that such legislation is necessary, they will demand it from their Representatives in Congress.

"In the meantime, however, we may see disastrous results. We are altogether likely to see this decision have a very bad effect on railroad earnings. For a rate war will mean smaller earnings, and, as things look at present, I do not see how such a war can be very well averted."

TO SETTLE OLD SCORES.

A dispatch received in Wall Street yesterday from an important Chicago shipper of live stock, closely identified with what is known as the "Cattle Trust," said:

"We expect substantial concessions in freight rates. It is going to be a matter of lively hustling among the big Western railroads to get business. Such cuts as are now available will soon look small. As our class of business is particularly attractive, and can be handled by the railroads at a minimum expense, we will be among the largest profiters by the reductions in rates.

"Look out for the first developments in Rock Island and Missouri Pacific. Rock Island has old grievances against Missouri Pacific, and the Supreme Court's decision puts the latter at Rock Island's mercy. A war between these two roads will mean more than a mere competitive fight to get business, and it will be a bitter one."

A REFORM THAT MUST COME.

Messrs. Woerishoffer & Co. write:

"The New York Stock Exchange has a great opportunity to establish and increase its power by protecting investors, and thus preventing many panics.

"We think the Exchange should organize an auditing department, with men of the highest character as accountants, and then demand the right to investigate the accounts and methods of every corporation whose securities are listed and dealt in at the Exchange.

"Further, a large committee of the ablest and most responsible members of the Exchange should be appointed a proxy committee, and all stockholders who could not personally attend upon meetings should be invited to send their proxies to the Stock Exchange committee, whose representative would vote them under directions of the unanimous approval of the committee. These two suggestions cover the broad outlines of what we think would produce a revolution resulting in great benefit to all concerned."

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In its weekly review The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day:

The first of the Spring months, usually looked upon as one of good coal-burning weather, because of the winds which prevail, has very little to its credit in that way for the year 1897. There has not been enough activity in the trade caused by any increased demand for coal, to take up the stocks in hand, besides the very small tonnage that has been produced during the first quarter of this year. From various causes, it is only too evident that the output for 1896, small as it was compared with the preceding year, was more than sufficient for current requirements in the season of 1896-7. There is getting to be some natural display of curiosity as to what the so-called opening prices for the year are to be. Coal is being sold at Boston on the basis of $4 for broken, $4.25 for egg and nut, and $4.50 for stove, alongside at that point. Now, on the basis of 50 cents freight, there is not an equivalent to the July list in such figures, but as these quotations are made in somewhat uncertain conditions of affairs, it may be that the so-called July list could be promulgated as the opening prices for this year, particularly with the expressed determination to keep to the restriction programme—ship nothing more than the market requirements.

In view of the statements that emanate from those whose opinion upon such subjects is valuable, and which opinion may be taken as indicative of the intent, it is well to note here the prices that are referred to as the July list. They are: Broken, $3.75; egg, $4; stove, $4.25, and chestnut, $4 per gross ton, free on board, vessels at New York Harbor. In like manner rates at Buffalo, per gross ton, free on board, are $4.80 for grate and $5.05 for the other grades, while at Chicago and points taking same dating basis the rate per net ton is $5.35 for grate and $5.60 for the other sizes. All these figures represent what may be termed gross quotations.

Already the baleful effects of the low prices at which soft coal has been sold this year are seen in the efforts to secure a reduction of wages paid the miner. A request is made of all miners in all the soft coal regions, whose coal goes to the Eastern markets, to send delegates to the conference to be held at Clearfield to-day. Operators say that unless the miners consent to a reduction they will either have to introduce machines in the mines or suspend operations.

In the Pittsburg district the miners are quiescent and dejected. They have not been able to see any ray of light which gives hope for more than a sixty-cent wage rate for the year, and many of them would be glad to get work at that rate, for a while at least. Contracts thus far closed are on a low basis, not over $1.70 per net ton delivered at Milwaukee, Wis., being the rate on first-class Pittsburg lump coal.

In the Northwest, trade in hard coal is about over; the bids put in for supplies to the military posts will test the sincerity of those who talk about adhering to the "July" list. Soft coal continues as before noted, rather dull, and more attention being given to the cleaning up of stocks on hand than aggressive seeking of new business.

Trade at Chicago has been nothing worthy of note in the past week. There is, however, an abundance of hard coal on hand, and May 1 will see the market with more fuel than it has had at that season for three years. Perhaps 200,000 tons is an average balance for the end of the year. But this year it is estimated that there will be at least 300,000 tons on dock at Chicago May 1. This coal will be held, however, in strong hands, for it will be in possession of the authorized Western representatives of the producing companies. The bituminous trade is also quiet. On season contract business there is an active demand from consumers of lake coal. This may be due in part to the expected earlier opening of navigation than usual, but is partly attributable to a belief that now is the time to close contracts. Coal is offered at prices so low that buyers think there can be no mistake in engaging their next year's supply.

At the Eastward trade keeps in its old groove, and it is said that the demand for anthracite increases very slowly. Many retailers are still waiting, expecting that opening prices may be made on a basis less than the July circular now supposed to rule. The bituminous market is showing no activity. Coal is moving forward more freely, but it is nearly all on contract trade. There is to be much more of this kind of business than ever before, consequently the amount of transient trade will be less, and it will be well fought for.

THAT WHISKY COMBINATION.

A Boston authority comments thus on the illustrious successor to the old Whisky Trust:

There have been various reports for some time past, both here and in New York, of an impending deal in the spirits manufacturing trade. It appears that President Rice of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company conceived the scheme of arranging a price agreement among the distilling interests, whereby it would be possible for all concerned to obtain more satisfactory prices for their product.

His plan was listened to, because all except one or two distilling plants are losing money with alcohol at $1.17 per proof gallon in carload lots in the West. Mr. Rice approached the American Distributing Company, and the latter agreed to keep its big distillery, the Majestic, closed, and only run its smaller plant. The other outside interests, the Wilsons, Perrins, Woolners, and Walshes, were approached, and although the matter has been in negotiation for some time, not much progress toward consummation seems to have been made, because one interest after another has jumped the traces.

In the trade, much doubt is expressed of an agreement being reached at all, although all admit that prices are very unsatisfactory. A prominent distiller advises against buying either the preferred or common stock of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, because at present prices for its product, the company cannot, he says, be making its fixed charges.

The stock is more or less cornered, being held very largely by two New York brokers, but they cannot find a market for it. Indeed, instead of the stock being cornered, it would seem as though the stock had cornered them.

HEARD IN BOSTON.

Says The Boston Commercial Bulletin:

"Mr. J. F. A. Clark of the New York and Boston banking house of Clark, Ward & Co. spent the week at the Boston office. Mr. Clark says that on Friday and Saturday of last week his house sold 16,000 shares of long stock for customers, he not liking the appearance of the market."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

100 shares The Wheeling Railway Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 4 per cent.
100 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company preferred, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 21 per cent.
10 shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 74 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	208
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st.	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d.	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d.	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad.	181½	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	2	3½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	101	104
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	73	75
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols.	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River.	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	330	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	62	65
Kings County Traction	38	40
Ninth Avenue Railroad.	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock.	125	145
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s.	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock.	195	200
Third Avenue R. R.	160	162
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Hunterberry).	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	67	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s.	97½	99½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. stock.	64	68
Union Ferry stock.	62	63
Union Ferry 5s.	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock.	131	133
Indianapolis Gas 1st.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock.	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas.	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey.	10	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	71	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	101	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	207	210
Grand Rapids Gas stock.	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York.	235	245
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	53½	54
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	89	91
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.	106	106½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	98	98½
St. Paul Gas bonds.	79	81
Standard Gas, New York.	86	88
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee.	66	68
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	93	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note.	42½	44½
American Typefounders'.	29	32
Barney & Smith common.	10	14
Celluloid Company stock.	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock.	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	95	99
Lorillard Company pf.	106	108
Michigan Peninsular Car.	10½	15
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds.	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	15	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s.	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal.	325	340
Pratt & Whitney.	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	271	273
Trenton Pottery.	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	40	45
Union Typewriter.	6½	7¾
Union Typewriter 1st.	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock.	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock.	59	62½
Iron Steamboat.	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s.	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock.	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d.	..	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s.	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	130	133
New York Loan & Imp. stock.	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company.	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	17
Trow Directory pf.	33	40

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	230
Am. Exchange	173	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mech. & Traders'	125
Central National	160	Mercantile	160
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	156
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Commerce	208	New Amsterdam	190
Continental	130	New York	230
Corn Exchange	285	New York County	700
East River	135	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	260
Fourth National	178	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	104
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German-American	110	Seaboard National	199
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	320	Shoe & Leather	88
Hudson River	158	State of New York	115
Imp. & Traders'	527	Tradesmen's	92
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Mfrs'	18	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¾@62⅜. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48¼@49¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 434,048.01 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,085,983
Exports in the same period	1,056,856
Net imports	29,127
Net imports, 1896.	4,581,031
Net exports, 1895.	17,995,287
Net exports, 1894.	5,151,182
Net exports, 1893.	5,193,344

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .40, and 500 Breece at .15. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Belcher sold at .15, 200 Breece at .16, 200 Crown Point at .15, 200 Hale and Norcross at .80, 400 Little Chief at .18, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .25.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—The only home specialty of any prominence was Montana, which rallied from 124 to 125⅝, and then slipped back to 121½ with 2-point recovery at the close on the announcement of the dividend of $3 per share ($450,000) declared to-day, and payable May 20 to stockholders of record April 9. This disappointed the Street, which had an idea that $4 might be declared; indeed, before the drop in the general market on the anti-pooling decision this dividend was quoted at well over $3 bid, so confident were some of its friends of an advance in the rate. The dividend is declared early, as the transfer books are to be closed for the annual meeting, April 29, at Butte. The books will close from April 10 to April 29, both inclusive. Butte was off from 17¾ to 16¼. Pioneer Gold was up ⅛, at 5; Gold Coin, ⅛, at 5¼; other mining shares were neglected. Atchison adjustments rallied ⅞, to 43⅞, and 4s, ¼, to 80¼, and that is about all of interest that the Boston trading presented.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Atchison, new.	10¼	10½
Atchison pf.	20	20⅛
Boston & Albany.	..	214
Boston & Lowell.	212	213
Boston & Maine.	160	160½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	71⅝	72
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards.	102¾	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	106¾	107½
Fitchburg pf.	92	93
Mexican Central.	8¾	8½
Old Colony.	178	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	..	16
Union Pacific.	5¾	6
West End.	72	72½

Bonds.

American Bell Telephone 5s.	103	..
Atchison 4s, new.	80¼	80⅜
Atchison adjust. 4s.	44	..
Boston United Gas 1st 5s.	82	83
Boston United Gas 2d 5s.	63	..
Burlington & M. R. non-ex. 6s.	107	..
C., B. & N. 1st 5s.	104	..
C., B. & N. 2d 6s.	99	99¾
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s.	..	116½
C., B. & Q. con. 5s.	99¾	100
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s.	97½	..
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s.	121	..
C., M. & St. P., W. V. 6s.	119½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s.	..	100¼
Chicago & North. Mich. 5s.	42	..
Detroit, Lansing & N. 7s.	55	..
Dominion Coal 1st 6s.	..	94
Eastern 1st 6s.	119	..
Erie Telephone & Telegraph 6s, 1900.	100¾	101
Fre., Elk. & M. V. 1st 6s.	128	..
Fre., Elk. & M. V. Uns. 6s.	127	..
General Elec. cvt. 5s.	94	..
Illinois Steel cvt. 5s.	..	73
Illinois Steel, D. 5s, 1913.	..	72
Kansas City, Clinton & Spr. 5s.	50	..
Kansas City, Fort Scott & M. 6s.	..	80
Kansas City, M. & B. inc. 5s.	..	23
Kansas City & M. R. & Bridge 5s.	90	..
Kansas City, St. J. & C. B. 7s.	..	122
Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s.	..	90
Louis., Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s.	100¼	..
Marquette, H. & Onton. 6s.	107	..
Mexican Central con. 4s.	66	67
Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 8s.	..	17½
Mex. Cent. 2d con. inc. 3s.	..	8
New England Telephone 6s, 1890.	102	..
New York & New Eng. 7s, ex coup.	120	..
New York & New Eng. 6s, ex coup.	113½	..
Ogdens. & L. Cham. 6s.	80	..
Rutland 1st 6s.	105	..
Rutland 2d 5s.	97	..
West End Street Railway 5s.	104	..
West End Street Railway 4½s.	104	..
West End Street Railway 4s.	99¾	100
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s.	35	..
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s.	5	..

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	..	2¾
Atlantic	20½	..
Boston & Cripple Creek.	12½	20
Boston & Montana.	125	123½
Butte & Boston, 3d as. pd.	17	17¼
Calumet & Hecla.	..	375
Centennial	7⅛	7⅞
Copper Falls	..	4⅞
Franklin	11	11¼
Gold Coin Mines.	5¼	5⅝
Kearsarge	15⅜	16
Napa, (quicksilver)	6¼	7
Osceola	29⅜	30
Pioneer, (gold)	4⅝	5
Quincy	104	105
Santa Ysabel, (gold)	12	13
Tamarack	120	121
Tamarack, Junior	120	121
Tecumseh	2¾	..
Wolverine	9	9¼

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	223½	..
Dominion Coal	7½	8
Dominion Coal pf.	79	80
Edison Electric Ill.	145	150
Erie Telephone	64	..
Gen. Electric	32	32⅜
Gen. Electric pf.	73	75
Ill. Steel	32½	33½
Lamson Con. Store Service.	21	22
Mex. Tel.	60	80
N. E. Tel.	..	102
Pullman Palace Car.	158	159
U. S. O

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AVENUE.

Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after April 1st, 1897:

Board of Education, Union Free School Dist. No. 1, (Town of Islip, N. Y.)
Chest Creek Land and Improvement Co.
Grand River Coal and Coke Co.
Monroe County Gas Co.
New York Athletic Club.
Seventh Regiment Veteran Club.
Village of New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Jersey and Staten Island Ferry Co.

New York Security and Trust Company

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1897.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. Second Mtge.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Metropolitan Crosstown R. R. Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Reform Club.
Central Railway Co. of Peoria, Ill.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Venice and Carondelet R. R. Co. 1st
Kansas City Cable R'way Co.
Mtge. 5% Bonds.
Kansas City Cable R'way Co. Consolidated Mtge.

THE COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY, N. MONSARRAT, RECEIVER.

Coupons due March 1st, 1897, on THE COLUMBUS & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS: And coupons due April 1st, 1897, on THE COLUMBUS & HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS:

Will be paid on and after April 1st, 1897, upon presentation at the office of the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.

Columbus, Ohio, March 29th, 1897.

Metropolitan Traction Company of New York,

NOTICE. March 19th, 1897.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business, on Thursday, April 15th, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 31, 1897, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purpose of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen on Friday, April 16, 1897.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

March 6, 1897.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 16th, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2d, 1897.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn.

TWENTY FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

Brooklyn, Mar. 19th, 1897.

The Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, declared a regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½ per cent.,) payable out of the net earnings of the company, to stockholders of record, March 31, 1897, and payable April 15, 1897. Stock books will close March 31 at 3 P. M. and reopen April 16 at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

ROYAL C. PEABODY, Secretary.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

COUPONS NO. 3, DUE APRIL 1, 1897, from The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.

New York, March 22, 1897.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 3rd, 1897.

Franklin Trust Company.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable April 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from March 24th, at three o'clock P. M., until April 2d, 1897, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Illinois Steel Company Non-Convertible Debenture Bonds.

Mississippi River Bridge Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons on the above maturing April 1, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New York.

Cuyler Morgan & Co.,
44 Pine St., New York.

OFFICE OF THE

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

Drexel Building, Philadelphia, March 25, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., ONE DOLLAR per share, payable April 15th, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, March 26th, 1897.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, March 30, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15, 1897.

Transfer books will be closed from April 5th to 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Georgia & Alabama Railway.

First Preference 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The coupons, due April 1, 1897, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 30 Broad St.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of N.Y.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice Prest.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.

45 Wall Street, New York, March 30, 1897.

The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing April 1, 1897, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1897, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE

Second Avenue Railroad Company,

NEW YORK March 18th, 1897.

The annual election for directors and inspectors of the election of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, April 5, 1897, at the office of the company, 96th St. and Second Av.

Polls open 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock noo unless in the meantime fifteen minutes elapse without any vote being offered. When th. polls may be closed by the inspectors.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27th, and reopened in the morning of April 6th, 1897.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, 37 and 39 Liberty St., New York, March 6th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 5th, 1897, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 20th and reopened on April 6th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Office of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company,

March 27th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors and for inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 129 Broadway, Room 6, New York City, on MONDAY, April 12th, 1897. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon.

DUNCAN B. CANNON, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of STEINWAY & SONS will be held at the office of said Company, at Nos. 107, 109, and 111 East 14th St., New York City, on Monday, the fifth day of April, 1897, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

N. STETSON, Secretary.

New York, March 5th, 1897.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, April 3d, 1897, preparatory to the annual meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on May 5th, and will be reopened on Friday, May 7th, 1897.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, WESTERN DIVISION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

FOR THE TRIAL AND HEARING OF CAUSES ARISING UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, complainant,

against

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale maue and entered on April 10, 1896, and pursuant to certain other decrees entered in the above-entitled cause, and pursuant to certain following-named Courts and on the following dates in similar causes therein pending between said United States Trust Company of New York, as complainant, and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and others, as defendants, to wit: by the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona on June 1st, 1896; by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Arizona on December 22, 1896; by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California on December 22, 1896; and by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California on January 10, 1896, in said several causes, I, OWEN N. MARRON, am appointed Special Master appointed by said courts in said several causes, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at public auction in the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, in the Second Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, at the passenger station of said Railroad Company upon the mortgaged premises sold, on

MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF MAY, 1897,

at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the railroad, property, rights, privileges, and franchises in and by said decrees directed to be sold, the same being described as follows, viz.:

All the railroad and telegraph line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company that part of the railroad and telegraph line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company known as the Western Division thereof, beginning at Albuquerque on the Rio Grande River in the Territory of New Mexico and thence running westwardly through the Territory of New Mexico and the Territory of Arizona to the waters of the Colorado Chiquito and thence to the Colorado River and across the same to a point at or near the town of The Needles in the State of California, and thence as the said line has been or may be located or constructed to the Pacific Ocean; and also all additions and extensions to said railroad and telegraph and the other property and tolls, issues, profits, income, with all the rents, tolls, issues, profits, income, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever both in law and in equity of said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, of, in and to the same and any and every part thereof, with the appurtenances; including all the real estate, lands and land grants, whether patented or unpatented or surveyed or unsurveyed, or otherwise in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and State of California west of the said Rio Grande River, in which said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company or said United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has any interest, and all tracks, lines, in and rights thereto, and also all tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, fences, walls, and fixtures structures, erections, franchises, and all appurtenances erected on, or pertaining to, said Western Division as now constructed and operated, and all franchises, privileges, and rights of said Railroad Company, and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactured or unmanufactured materials, coal, wood, and supplies of every kind belonging or pertaining to said Western Division; and also all choses in action of every kind and description, including bills receivable, book accounts, traffic balances, all books of record and account of every kind and description, all papers, maps, inventories, and documents in anywise referring or relating to said property and the franchises; as and all franchises and property and all personal rights or property or relating or pertaining to said Western Division, wheresoever the same may be situated, held, or owned by the defendant Railroad Company or in which said Company has any interest.

The purchaser making payment of the purchase franchises, upon making such provision for the payment thereof as the Court shall approve, shall receive a conveyance of the railroad property and franchises purchased and thereupon shall be let into possession of the premises conveyed, and shall receive the same, together with any income acquired or received by the Receivers in the management or operation of the mortgaged premises; and such purchasers shall also receive a conveyance of any and all property or standing in the name of company vested in or which the Receiver has in the Receiver, or which the Receiver has in any manner acquired title as such.

The said sale will be made upon the terms specified in said several decrees, and subject to the conditions, reservations, and provisions in said several decrees contained, including the provision that the purchaser or purchasers, and his or their successors or assigns, as part consideration of the purchase price of property purchased, and in addition to the sum bid, shall take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they and his or their successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge any unpaid compensation which shall be allowed by the court to the Receiver, and any indebtedness, obligations, or liabilities which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the Receiver before delivery of possession of the property sold, including the Receiver's notes or certificates mentioned in said decrees and also any indebtedness and liabilities contracted or incurred by said defendant Railroad Company in the operation of its railroad prior to the appointment of Receivers which are prior in lien to the first mortgage of said Railroad Company mentioned in said decrees and which shall not be paid or satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the Receiver, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage and directing payment thereof, provided that such be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness, obligations, or liability within the period allowed by any statute of limitations applicable thereto.

The Special Master, as directed by said decrees, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case it is accepted, the sum of $100,000 in money or by certified check upon any national bank or any trust company approved by the Special Master, or $250,000 par value of the bonds secured by the first mortgage or trust deed of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company received from any unsuccessful bidder deposit so received from him when the property shall be struck down, and the deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property. The Special Master will accept no bid for said railroad, property, and franchises unless the same shall at least equal the sum of $5,000,000.

Upon receipt of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with The State Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Special Master, the sum of $250,000 in cash or by a certified check upon any national bank or any trust company approved by the Special Master, or $500,000 par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to finish and pay his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master or shall fail after acceptance to comply with any of the Court relating to the payment thereof or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied towards payment of the expense of a resale and towards making good any deficiency on such resale, but if any sale for such increased price upon such resale shall not be confirmed a deposit has been made shall be returned to the by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the Court the purchaser shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid for the property sold as provided in said decrees as the Court may from time to time direct. The balance of the purchase price not required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid in whole or in part by turning in to be canceled any of the first mortgage bonds and coupons to be paid out of the proceeds of sale and coupons to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, as in said decrees provided, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums in cash as, or of the proceeds of sale if the and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. The Court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after entry of an order requiring such payment.

The purchaser or purchasers at such sale, and his or their successors or assigns, shall have the right within ninety days after the confirmation of the sale and delivery or adopt any of the whether or not to assume or accept any of the leases and contracts sold with the railroad and other property and franchises; and the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall only be held to have assumed such of said leases or contracts as he or they shall so elect to assume.

For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the decrees jurisdiction is the cause is retained by said Courts, which reserve the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of such prior indebtedness, obligations, or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

For further particulars reference is made to the above mentioned decrees of said courts.

Dated March 28th, 1897.

OWEN N. MARRON, Special Master.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, NEILL B. FIELD, Solicitors for United States Trust Company of New York, Complainant.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CRAM, ELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA CRAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. A. RENE MOEN, ALFRED S. BROWN, Executors.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 30, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low	Last.	Net Change.
56½	57⅛	35	Am. Cotton Oil pf	57⅜	57⅜	57¼	57¼	.....
111	113	10	American Express	112½	112½	111	111	.....
11⅝	11⅞	932	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+⅜
30	30½	600	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29½	30	29¾	29¾	+1
110¾	111	33,322	American Sugar Refs.	110	111	109¾	110½	-1⅝
100½	101½	1,422	American Sugar Refs. pf.	101	102	100½	100½	.....
71½	72	9,690	American Tobacco	71⅜	72½	70⅝	72	+⅝
104	106	35	American Tobacco pf.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	+⅜
10⅜	10½	2,543	Am. Tob. Certs. pf.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	+⅜
19⅞	20	7,901	At., T. & S. F.	19¾	20	19¾	20	+⅛
13⅜	14⅜	200	At., T. & S. F. pf.	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+⅛
9½	10	100	Baltimore & Ohio	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
97½	99	380	Bay State Gas	97½	98	97½	98	+1
46¼	46¾	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	.....
16⅜	16½	2,190	Canada Southern	16½	16⅝	16	16⅜	-⅛
71⅞	72	27,650	Chesapeake & Ohio	70½	72	70½	72	+1½
79⅛	79¼	13,870	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77⅞	79¼	77⅞	79¼	+1¼
72¾	73	19,510	Chicago Gas	72	73⅜	72	72⅞	+⅝
122	133	122	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	133	133	132	132	+1½
104⅞	105	3,645	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	104¼	105	104¼	105	+1
154	160	110	Chicago & Northw.	154	154	154	154	-2½
63¾	63⅝	10,255	Chicago & Northw. pf.	154	63⅝	61¼	63¼	+1
28½	29	875	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	61½	28¾	28¼	28¾	+¼
3½	3¾	100	C., C., C. & St. Louis	28	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	-⅛
157¼	158	336	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
106½	106½	1,265	Consolidated Gas Co.	156¾	157	156¼	157	+3
102	.....	100	Delaware & Hudson	107⅛	107⅛	106	106	.....
12⅞	13¼	474	Del. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	103	103	103	103	.....
28⅝	30	2,350	Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	.....
32¾	33⅜	100	Erie 1st pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	-⅛
92	93½	100	General Electric	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
32¾	33¾	10	Illinois Central	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	.....
58	60	898	Illinois Steel Co	59	59	59	59	.....
165½	166	8,365	Lake Erie & West.	164¾	165½	164¾	165½	+1
46¼	46¾	3,100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾	+⅛
85	85½	10	Lake Shore	45½	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+⅛
105	107	105	Louisville & Nashville	85	107½	107½	107½	+1½
17	19	10	Manhattan Con.	107¼	17	17	17	.....
12¼	12¾	2,280	Metropolitan Traction	17	17	17	17	.....
27⅝	27⅞	3,360	Minn. & St. Louis	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	.....
16	16½	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
91½	91¾	250	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	16	16½	15⅞	16½	+⅜
10⅜	10⅝	4,460	Missouri Pacific	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	.....
27⅛	27⅝	6,245	National Lead Co. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	.....
21¼	21½	3,241	National Starch 1st pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	.....
42¾	42¾	818	New Jersey Central	98⅜	98⅜	97½	98	-½
26¼	26¾	150	New York Central	12	12	12	12	.....
157	157	5,058	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	12	12	12	12	.....
38	39¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & West	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
13½	13⅝	265	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	.....
3	4	10	North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	.....
8¼	8¾	200	Northern Pacific	12	12½	12	12	.....
15½	15½	700	Northern Pacific pf.	35	35½	34⅝	35	+⅛
8⅝	8⅞	3,289	Northern Pacific pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
28	28⅜	610	Ontario & Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
2⅝	2⅞	250	O. S. L., w. iss.	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
10⅞	10⅞	4,460	Pacific Mail	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	.....
27⅛	27⅜	6,245	P. & R., all in. pd.	20⅞	41¼	41¼	41¼	.....
21¼	21½	3,241	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
42¾	42¾	818	P. & R. 2d pf.	26	25¾	25¾	25¾	.....
42¼	42¼	150	Pull. Palace Car Co.	150½	150½	150½	150½	.....
25¾	25¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	.....
26¼	26¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
157	157	100	St. Louis Southw.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
38	39¼	116	St. Louis Southw. pf.	7	7½	7	7	.....
13	13½	510	St. Paul & Omaha	57	58⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+1
4	4	7,933	Southern Pacific	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	.....
8¼	8¾	400	Southern Railway	8	8¾	7¾	7¾	.....
15½	15½	2,300	Southern Railway pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	.....
8⅝	8⅝	3,030	Standard R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
28⅝	28⅝	147	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25	25	25	.....
6½	6¾	2,150	Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
26	26	900	Union Pacific	6	6	6	6	.....
23⅞	24	360	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7	7	.....
8½	8½	415	United States Rubber	57	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	+⅛
6⅛	6⅝	8,700	U. S. Leather pf.	13¾	14	13¾	14	.....
57	57	270	U. S. Rubber pf.	62	62	62	62	.....
56¾	57	15	Wabash	25	5	4¾	4¾	-⅛
14	14½	1,385	Wabash pf.	12½	13¼	12½	13⅛	+⅝
62	63¼	905	Western Union Tel.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+⅝
5⅝	5⅝	1,480	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	4	4	4	4	.....
13¼	13¾	10						
83¾	83⅝	5						
3½	3½							
Sales:		231,823						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Ft W & D C 1st		Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	
1,000	74¾	2,000	57⅛	13,000	80¼
4,000	75	1,000		20,000	80¾
1,000	75½	Ft S & Van B B 1st		5,000	80¾
2,000	76¼	1,000	110	12,000	80¼
9,000	76	Gen Elec Co deb 5s		15,000	80¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip		5,000	96¾	27,000	80½
1,000	71½	H & Tex Cent deb 4s		50,000	
5,000	72	6,000	97½	Pitts, Cin & St L 1st	100⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	79	10,000		3,000	
At, T & S F gen 4s		Ill Cent 4s, 1952	104¼	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	102¼
9,000	82⅝	8,000		5,000	
1,000	82½	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	85¼	Rio Grande West 1st	70⅜
42,000	82¼	1,000		1,000	70½
1,000	82½	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	95	25,000	71
33,000	82⅝	4,000		St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s	102⅝
1,000	82½	Lake E & West 1st 5s	115½	1,000	102¼
8,000		3,000		5,000	
Adjustment 4s	44	L S & M So 2d coup	123½	St L & Iron Mount 2d	103
15,000	43⅝	2,000		13,000	
1,000	43½	L S & M So 2d reg	123¼	St L & S F 4s	64
32,000	43⅞	1,000		3,000	
10,000	43¾	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented	92	St L & S F 2d, Class B	114½
10,000	43⅝	1,000	92½	2,000	
5,000	44	7,000	91	St L & S F 2d, Class C	114½
15,000	43⅝	Long Island 1st	118	2,000	
5,000	43¾	2,000s20F		St L S W 1st	66½
10,000	44	Louis & Nash 5s	99	1,000	66½
10,000	44⅛	1,000		5,000	65½
20,000	44⅛	Manhattan Ry con 4s	94	5,000s20F	65¾
10,000	44¼	1,000		1,000	66
5,000b3		Mich Cent cons 7s	117½	2,000s20F	65%
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit	49½	1,000	117⅝	5,000	63
2,000		7,000		1,000	62
Austin & N W 1st	85¼	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s	114¾	5,000	62½
10,000	85½	5,000s20F	114¾	5,000s20F	63
5,000		2,000b3.		St L S W 2d inc	19
Brooklyn Elev 1st	78	Chi & Mo Riv 5s	110¼	5,000	
1,000	78	4,000		5,000s20F	19½
1,000c	78	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	100½	San An & Ar Pass 4s	20
5,000		10,000		5,000	57½
Brooklyn Elev 2d	44½	Minn St L con 5s	103	5,000	57⅝
7,000	44	1,000		So Pac of Ariz 1st	98
5,000		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	82¾	10,000	
Brooklyn R T 5s	79½	5,000	82⅛	Southern Ry 1st 5s	88
3,000		15,000	82¾	2,000	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	94	12,000	82⅞	16,000	87½
2,000		5,000	83	Standard R & T 6s	67
Buff, R & P G M 5s	98	20,000	82⅞	2,000	67½
1,000		6,000	82¾	1,000	68
Canada Southern 2d	105½	1,000	82½	1,000	68⅝
5,000		500	82½	3,000	
Cent of N J gen 5s	110½	5,000		Standard R & T inc	18⅝
1,000	110¾	Mo, K & T 2d	56¾	3,000	19
5,000	110¾	5,000	57	1,000	
4,000		1,000	56¾	Terminal R R Ass'n of St L con 5s	106¾
Registered	100	3,000	56½	5,000	
10,000	108¾	9,000		Tex & N O cons 5s	95
5,000	108⅝	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	76½	3,000	96¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	73	2,000		7,000	
1,000	73¼	Nat Starch M Co 1st	101½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	88
5,000	73	5,000		2,000	
1,000c	73	N Y, C & St L 4s	106	Tex & Pac 2d inc	19¼
5,000		N Y & Harl 1st reg	114	5,000	19¼
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s	101½	1,000		5,000	19¼
5,000		9,000		15,000	19⅜
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	100	Nor Pac 1st 6s	115½	9,000	19½
6,000		8,000		6,000	19¼
2,000s3	100	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	52⅜	5,000	19¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	117¾	4,000	52½	1,000	19¼
4,000		5,000	52½	2,000	19¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs	41½	500	53	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	68
5,000		1,000	53⅛	2,000	
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933	112⅝	7,000	53¼	Union Elev 1st 6s	77
1,000		9,000	53	7,000	
Chicago & Erie 1st	111½	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	87½	Union Pac col tr 6s	99½
3,000s20F		5,000	87⅝	1,000	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	104⅛	3,000	87¼	Union Pac 1st, 1899	102¼
2,000	104⅜	500	87⅝	6,000	
2,000	104½	2,000	87⅜	Union Pac gold 6s col tr notes	101⅜
5,000	104½	10,000	88	10,000c	101⅞
4,000	104½	4,000		5,000	
1,000c	104½	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	103	U P, D & G 1st	83½
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs	70	5,000		1,000	
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	95	Ohio & Miss cons	104	U Pac, Lin & Col 1st	20
1,000		Oregon R & N 4s	82½	2,000	
Col & Ninth Av 1st	115⅝	17,000		Utah Southern G M, Tr Co certfs	74
5,000		Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs	115	2,000	
Den & Rio Grande 4s	88½	1,000		Wabash 1st 5s	104½
1,000		Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	74	4,000	104⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s	63¼	5,000b3.	74	3,000	104½
3,000		People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s	106	1,000	
Erie 1st mortgage	108½	13,000		Wabash 2d mtge 5s	64½
3,000	108¼	Peo & Eastern 1st	74	1,000	65
10,000	108½	2,000		6,000	64½
1,000	108⅝	St L & Iron Mount 5s	73½	2,000	
14,000		1,000	74	Wabash deb, Series B	19
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s	86½	10,000		West Shore gtd 4s reg	106
5,000				2,000	
Total sales					$1,267,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Many Sales by Private Contract—Active Bidding for Property at Auction.

Ex-Assemblyman Judson Lawson has sold, in advance of their construction, four three-and-a-half and four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings that he has just begun work upon on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 150 feet west of the Boulevard. One that will be built, on a lot 42 by 100.11, has been sold to a Mr. Johnstone; two that will be erected on lots 20 by 100.11 each, have been disposed of to a Mr. Havens and a Mr. Deshong, respectively, and another, of 25 feet frontage, to a Mr. Dederer. Mr. Lawson has also sold, from the plans, to a Mr. Rothschild, a three-story and basement residence, 25 by 75 by 100.11, that he is building on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, about 150 feet west of the Boulevard.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company, to a Mr. Parker, 12 West Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story American basement limestone-front dwelling, 17.6 by 60, and extension, by 100.8.

D. P. Fackler is reported to have purchased 157 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought of the United States Trust Company, as trustee, 15 Monroe Street, two four-story brick tenements on front and rear of lot 25 by 100. They have also resold the old three-story brick dwelling 114 Macdougal Street, on lot 25 by 100, recently purchased from the New York Bible Society.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for Andrew Fletcher, 157 West Seventy-third Street, four-story brownstone, 20 by 60 by extension by 102.2, to David P. Fackler, $33,000.

The five-story flat on lot 25 by 75, on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Bradhurst Avenue, has been sold by Alice Miller to Elias Stone.

John O. Baker has sold to Robert Kelly, at about $50,000, as a site for a row of dwellings, a plot having a frontage of 160 feet on the east side of Hamilton Terrace, 204 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

J. E. O'Brien, builder, has bought of Edward and Henry Hirsh, with a loan, two lots on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, upon which two five-story brick flats, with stores, will be erected.

Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager have purchased of William D. Reilly 307 and 309 Madison Street, 53 by 92.6, with old buildings. They have sold the following: 126 St. Mark's Place, to Joseph Heine, a five-story brick tenement, on lot 25.9 by 97.6, bought by them for $20,800 at auction last week; Nos. 301 and 303 East Third Street, 40 by 96, with old buildings, to Samuel Greenfield, 133 Avenue C, a new five-story building, on lot 20 by 75, to M. Josephson; 57 Allen Street, 25 by 87.6, with four-story front building and three-story shop in rear, to George Reinecke, and the northwest corner of South and Jackson Streets, 50 by 84.6, with old buildings, to William Schweikert. The latter parcel was bought at auction three weeks ago for $16,700.

Charles Buermann & Co. have finally closed a sale at $58,250 that has been hanging fire over a year. It is that of the southeast corner of Rivington and Eldridge Streets, 67 by 60, for Henry Fishel, and the adjoining property, 20 by 45, fronting on Eldridge Street, for John Bulfman. The buyer is the University Settlement Society.

Good Business in the Auction Room.

There was an excellent attendance yesterday at the Trinity Building auction sales, and others than the plaintiffs manifested an interest in the bidding, with the result that several parcels under foreclosure fell to outsiders.

Peter F. Meyer sold for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the direction of Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, the triangular lot running from the northwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street 108.11⅞ by 99.11 by 43.5¼ to M. L. Ernst at the upset price of $5,000; also three lots 25x100.11 each on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, for a total of $16,375.

The same auctioneer sold in foreclosure 179 to 183 Wooster Street, a new seven-story brick store, loft, and factory building, 74.8 by 100 by 74.6 by 100, to John M. Cornell, a llenor, for $164,788.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold in foreclosure 173 West Ninety-seventh Street, a three-story and basement brownstone front dwelling on lot 14 by 100.11, to the defendant, Sanford B. Stifter, for $10,900.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure 231 and 233 East Forty-third Street, a five-story brick stable on plot 50 by 100.2, to Philip Wagner for $41,900; also by order of the heirs of S. Lederle, deceased, 19 New Chambers Street, 21.7 by irregular by 64.1, through to and including 260 William Street by 22.8 by 55.7, with four-story and three-story and basement dwellings, to William Horrman for $23,100.

James L. Wells sold in foreclosure 316 to 320 East Thirty-fourth Street, three five-story brick tenements on plot 71.2 2-3 by 98.9, to John Mason Knox, as attorney for the plaintiff, the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, for $44,000; also, in foreclosure, a lot 25 by 190 by 22.9 by 192 on the west side of Fort Independence Street, north half of Plot 64, map of land at King's Bridge owned by William Ogden Giles, to the plaintiff, Thomas W. Martin, for $500.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure 303 and 305 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two five-story brick tenements on lots 25 by 100.11 each, to John De Courcey Ireland for $26,094.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold in foreclosure the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue, a five-story brick flat, with store, on plot 45.1 by 100, to J. Romaine Brown & Co. for $42,410.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 141 Bowery, east side, 150.1 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 109.6 by 25 by 108.1, three-story stone-front frame building and two-story brick rear building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Bradhurst Avenue, 32.3½ by 100.6¼ by 21.7 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $29,252.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, southwest corner of East Street and Delancey Slip, 25 by 75, four-story brick building, with store.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 436 to 444 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, five three-story brick tenements.

By D. P. Ingraham, foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 305 and 307 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two unfinished five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,554.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 102 Bowery, west side, 135.2 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $31,551.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale on execution, 1,723 Park Avenue, west side, 75.6 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25.5 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores, all interest held by Victor Kallman on Jan. 25, 1897; also 929 and 931 Park Avenue, east side, 51.1 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 53.3 by 100, two five-story brick flats, all interest held by Henry Degener on Jan. 25, 1897. Due on judgment, $3,278.

At 39 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sales, 550 and 552 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.4 each, two four-story brick tenements; also 24 Forsyth Street, east side, 75.1 feet south of Canal Street, 31 by 100, two-story basement and attic brick house, with one-story brick rear building; also 204 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, east side, 207.5 feet north of Lee Avenue, 17.8 by 100, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling; also property at Centreport Cove, town of Huntington, L. I.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 40 Hudson Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25 by 66 by 79.11, Sam J. and E. E. Ashley of 749 St. Nicholas Avenue, owners; Edward E. Ashley of 749 St. Nicholas Avenue, architect; cost, $13,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.9, Jacob G. Fischer of 570 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $22,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100.5 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 by 60 and 16 by 61.6, John A. Picken of 54 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 54.8, John Welcker of 391 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; Ferdon & Ellicott of 1,385 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Avenue A, for a seven-story and basement brick factory, 134 by 209.10, New York Steam Company of 9 Cortlandt Street, owner; Louis K. Davis of 30 Broad Street, architect; cost, $339,700.

Houston Street, northeast corner of Avenue C, for a six-story brick flat and store, 52 by 53.1 by 59.3, Isaac Marx of 118 First Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $30,000.

ALTERATIONS.

No. 450 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, southwest corner of Convent Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, Peter J. Morris of 407 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; George H. Griebel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 77 Greene Street, to a five-story brick building, Louis J. Reckendorfer of 20 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Brunner & Tryon of 36 Union Square, architects; cost, $2,400.

Forty-eighth Street and East River, north side, to a five-story brick and stone warehouse, George A. Stadler of 361 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. Knoche of 501 East Seventy-first Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, to a three-story brick store, meeting and ball rooms, Max and Morris Schwartz of 80 Second Avenue, owners; Franklin Baylies of 51 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 30.

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 106th St, 25x74; Katherine Knobloch to Robert Boyd. $1

104TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Charles Reifer to Marie Reifer. 1

77TH ST, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x100; Henry M. Denton and wife to Heyman Cohen 1

150TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Isabella Koch to Thomas Roys 1

111TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; James M. Horton to Henry C. Raynor 17,000

FORD ST, n s, 250 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; the Northern Improvement Company to Ellen Shand 900

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 350 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; John R. Peterson to Elizabeth A. Peterson 1

WEST ED ST, 57; Caroline Uhlig to Louis Beer and another.....Exchange property

2ED ST, 223 East; Annie A. R. Weed to Emma C. Stromeyer and another..... 20,250

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 24 ft s of 39th St, 23.6x80; S. H. Ward, referee, to Edward H. Van Ingen 26,000

1ST AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 63d St, 20x94; Pauline Blanck and others to Christopher Fuchs and wife 1

SAME PROPERTY—John Niederstein, as executor, to same 16,000

131ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Harry S. Wallenstein to Minnie Bohm 16,000

155TH ST, s s, 50.4 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, 80x35x60x15.4, ½ part; George A. Greene and wife to Kate Sheehy..... 1

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, 80 ft s of 155th St, 14x33.4x15.3 to 155th St x—; same to same..... 1

8TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 155th St, 25x100; same to Mary Maloney..... 6,500

MERCER ST, 231; Warren E. Dennis and wife to Edwin C. Abbot..... 1

15TH ST, s s, Lot 200, map of the village of Wakefield, 100x114; Edward H. Mace to Malinda G. Mace..... 100

57TH AV, s s, 1,501, same map; John B. Hardy to Sarah C. Rawlings..... 2,600

NASSAU ST, n e corner of Beekman St, 85x69.11x85.2x69.6, 1-6 part; Nathaniel Niles to George H. Wilkens..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 53.3 ft s of 149th St, 35.8x100; Elizabeth Wilz to Catharine Spillner 1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 142.9 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x81.1x16.11x80; Mary Bier to John Schassberger and wife..... 18,000

AVENUE C, e s, 119.9 ft s of 11th St, 25x98; Frank W. Bardes and others to Frederick Bardes..... 1,900

3D ST, 87 West; Eugene M. Boeheim and others to Caroline Uhlig..... 1

WEST HOUSTON St, 101 and 163; Elizabeth E. Barker to Isidore S. Korn and another 1

GREENWICH ST, 789; Marie L. Dewsnap as executrix, &c., to Thomas F. Ryan and wife..... 8,500

HORATIO ST, s s, 174 ft w of 4th St, 25x87.6; Anthony Reichhardt and wife to Paul F. O'Neill..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Josiah S. Lindsay and wife to Thomas Dooner..... 1

40TH ST, n s, 475 ft from 10th Av, runs e 20x98.9; Charles Reifer to Marie Reifer

62D ST, n s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; John B. Smith and wife to Isaac L. Smith..... 1

50TH ST, 240 East; James M. Geery and wife to John Stember..... 12,000

PARK AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 75x90; John Rankin and others to Joseph McFarland 1

107TH ST, n s, 513 ft e of 1st Av, 75x80; Burton N. Harrison, referee, to George A. Reeber and another..... 6,250

128TH ST, n s, 232 ft e of Park Av, 16x99.11; James N. Donvan and wife to Mary Robinson..... 15,000

97TH ST, n s, 588 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Anna Bussing..... 14,700

126TH ST, s s, 221.3 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Jennie B. Davis, as individual and as executrix, to William L. Tuttle 7,500

149TH ST, s s, 173.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Paul F. O'Neill and wife to Anthony Reichhardt..... 1

8TH AV, s e corner of 153d St, 100x100; John Wilson to Mary Maloney..... 1

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 145th St, 99.11x100; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church 45,000

EDGECOMBE AV, 255, w s, 84.11 ft n of 145th St, 15x90; Theodore E. Schulte and wife to George R. Hill..... 1

170TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x100; Christina Armbrust and others to George F. Sauer 3,285

PRESCOTT AV, e corner Bolton Road, 114.2x8.2.3x81.9x131.8x128.6; Katherine E. Fechteler to George W. Eggers..... 1

PRESCOTT AV, same property; George W. Eggers and wife to Frank Koch..... 1

143D ST, n s, 195.2 ft e of old Willis Av, 14.11x100; Henry Heinzer and wife to Sarah E. Gifford..... 7,000

143D ST, n s, 210.5 e of Willis Av, 14x100; William H. Payne and wife to Henry Heinzer and wife..... 100

UNION AV, s e corner of Cambrelling St; also Intervale Av, w corner of 169th St, 58.5x125x87.10x110; Stebbins Av, n w corner of 167th St, 85.4x irregular; William S. Wilson to Nicholas Bock..... 1

52D ST, 315 East; John Stember and wife to James M. Geery..... 13,000

LEXINGTON AV, 60.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x70; Pinkus Turk and wife to Morris Blum and another 17,500

109TH ST, n s, 136.3 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.8; the State Trust Company, as trustee, to Anna Berghorn 7,950

OGDEN AV, w s, 150 ft s of Cross St, 50x100; Annie E. Raynor to Catharine W. Quinn 5,500

WEBSTER AV, w s, 131.3 ft s of Central Av, 34x—x30x—; Margaret P. Weeks to Ernest Somerva 100

LOT 99, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Thomas Harris and another to Annie O. Ford 4,350

GRACE AV, w s, 300 ft n of Lyon Av, 25x100; Jennie Vandervoort to Walter Hedley 1

4TH AV, s s, Lot 362, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Joseph O. Downes and wife to William S. Hough and another..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; W. Stebbins Smith and wife to Joseph O. Downes 1

Recorded Leases.

KASSEL, Abraham, to Simon Caplan; s e corner of Rivington and Chrystie Sts, 3 years 5,280

PLASTRIK, Sarah, to W. S. Black and another; 144 East 53d St, 4 1-12 years..960 to 1,000

VALENTINE, Samuel H., and another, executors and trustees, to Samuel D. Folsom; s w corner of 13th St and Broadway, 14 5-12 years.....10,000 to 12,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BRENEN, Edward, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 352 West 16th St, 3 years $6,000

BARDES, Frederick, to John N. Molter; e s of Avenue C, 119.9 ft s of 11th St, 5 years 9,000

BOSTWICK, Mary A., to Abby R. Howland; 157 West 88th St, installments..... 1,000

BERGHORN, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of 2d Av and 78th St, 1 year..... 6,000

BLUM, Morris, and Israel Rubenoff, to Pinkus Turk; w s of Lexington Av, 60.5 ft n of 58th St, installments..... 13,500

BOHM, Minnie, to Augustus Frey; s s of 131st St, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years... 2,000

COHEN, Simon, and wife to Dramin Jones; 53 Allen St, 1 year..... 1,000

COHEN, Heyman, to Henry M. Denton; s w corner of 7th Av and 147th St, 1½ months 10,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year..... 25,000

CEBURRE, Margaret, and Pasqualina Giella to Julia A. Bennett; s s of 1st Av, Lot 87, map of New Village of Jerome, 2 months 250

DARRAGH, John E., and wife to Margaretta M. Diehl; n s of 35th St, 181.8 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

DELAFIELD, Clara and Richard, to Frederick F. Cary; s s of 102d St, 75 ft w of West End Av, installments..... 15,000

LEVY, Max, to Sarah V. Benson; 2,513 8th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

LUCKE, John F., to George Wolf; n w s of Van Cortlear Place, (west,) 289.4 ft s w of Wicker Place, 3½ years..... 3,000

McFARLAND, Joseph, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Park Av, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors of George A. Thayer, e s of Park Av, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 5 years..... 20,000

SAME to same; e s of Park Av, 25.8 ft n of 85th St, 5 years 20,000

MAYMAN, William H., and wife to the Board of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; 121 West 127th St, 1 year..... 3,000

MILLER, Charles W., and wife to J. Frederic Kernochan; n s of 169th St, 137 ft e of Boston Av, demand 800

MURRAY, William J., and wife to Alfred G. Hoe; s s of 160th St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 6,000

SAME to William R. Brown; s s of 160th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

SAME to same; s s of 160th St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 6,000

O'NEILL, Paul F., to Anthony Reichardt; s s of Horatio St, 174 ft w of West 4th St, 3 years 20,000

POOR, Charlotte A., and husband to Fanny B. Rogers; 884 Grand St, 184, 182, and 186 Clinton St, and 13 and 15 Attorney St, 1 year 2,100

RYAN, Thomas F., and wife to Marie L. Dewsnap, as executrix, &c., of John Dewsnap; 789 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 7,000

ROSENSTOCK, Bernard, and wife to the Greenwood Cemetery; s s of 52d St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 18,000

SAME to same; s s of 52d St, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 18,000

SAME to Albert Lewinson; s s of 52d St, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years..... 2,500

SAME to same; s s of 52d St, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years..... 2,500

REEBER, George A., and wife, and William C. Reeber and wife, to Lucy W. Drexel and William J. Arkell, trustees, &c., of Joseph W. Drexel; n s of 107th St, 518 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 5,000

ROBINSON, Mary A., James N. Donvan; n s of 128th St, 232 ft e of Park Av, 2 months 800

REILLY, Cornelius J., and wife to William H. Baker; n s of 122d St, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

SAME to same; n s of 122d St, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

SAME to Thomas B. Gale; n s of 122d St, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

SAME to Susan B. Cabot; 65 East 122d St, 5 years..... 20,000

SAME to same; 63 East 122d St, 5 years... 20,000

SAME to Matilda B. Brown; 69 East 122d St, 3 years..... 19,000

SAME to Alexander Masterson and another, trustees of Marie J. Nares; 67 East 122d St, 3 years..... 19,000

RAYNOR, Henry C., to James M. Horton; n s of 111th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 16,000

REILLY, Cornelius J., and wife to Charles Thomsen; 68 East 122d St, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHASSBERGER, John, and wife to Mary Bier; n s of Houston St, 142.9 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SHILAND, Ada L., and husband to Mary L. Higgins as guardian of Eloise L. Breese; s s of 78th St, 36 ft e of West Av, 5 years..... 17,000

SCHMIDT, Carl F., and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; 52½ West 46th St, 5 years..... 12,000

TOON, Susannah W., to Harlem Savings Bank, City of New York; n s of 126th St, 165 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,200

TUTTLE, William L., to Jennie B. Davis; s s of 126th St, 231.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 6,500

UHLIG, Caroline, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, as trustee of Augusta L. Jones; n s of West 138th St, 87.9 years..... 24,500

VAN INGEN, Edward H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Lexington Av, 24 ft s of 39th St, 3 years..... 17,000

VEEDER, Kate, to Samuel T. Walkup; s e corner of land conveyed at centre line of Riverdale Lane, leading from Old Post Road to Riverdale, irregular to private street x n 297 ft to proposed West 254th St, &c., 1 8-12 years..... 500

WEBSTER, Eliza C., to Annie C. Cochran; s s of 151st St, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years 18,000

WEBSTER, Eliza C., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 558 West 151st St, 1 year..... 2,165

SAME to Henry C. Raynor; s s of 151st St, 150 ft e of 11th Av,, or Boulevard, 1 month 2,884

WHEELER, Kitty A., to John W. Bohlmann, as executor, &c.; n w corner of Lexington Av and 93d St, 3 years..... 2,650

WOODS, Owen, to James Glennon; Lots 28, 29, 30, and 52, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate, near Van Nest, 1 year 500

WATERBURY, Kate A. and James M., to Waterbury Rope Company; n w corner of lands of mortgagee and highway leading from the crossing to farm of William Bayard, &c., contains about 6½ acres, 1 year 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BILLINGS, Franklin N., to Franklin N. Billings and others, executors, 2 assignments $2

CAREY, Frederick F., to New York Life Insurance Company 15,000

EPSTEIN, Rachel L., to Jacob Horowitz.. 1

HAFT, Alexander, to Joseph Jacobs and another 1,667

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY to Mary A. Potter..... Omitted

JORDAN, Alexander A., to Gertrude Jordan 1

JORDAN, Gertrude, to Frits Fedderke.... 1

KROCH, Huldah, to Helen M. Cox..... 5,000

KOPP, Christiane, to Louis Baerlein... 10,000

LOEW, Edward Y., Jr., to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 16,500

MITCHELL, Albert P., executor, &c., of Sara A. Post, to Mary A. Griswold, committee of Henry U. Perry..... 20,000

POWLEY, Joseph L., executor of Martha J. Muermann to Josephine A. Fowley... 1

POTTER, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 10,500

SHERMAN, Mary M., to Maria T. B. Moore, two assignments..... 6,995

SAME to Margaret C. Ogden..... 10,000

STOKES, William E. D., to Augustus F. Holly 12,898

TEN EYCK, May, to United States Life Insurance Company..... 15,208

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to trustees of Mary A. Livingston.. 6,000

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Charles W. Bernhardt..... 1,025

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK to Jacob Weiss and another, executors, &c., of Annie Stern 4,064

THE STATE BANK to Rachel L. Epstein..... 1

WINTERS, Robert C., to Katharine S. Polhamus 3,050

WALKUP, Samuel T., to George N. Leventritt 1

Lis Pendens.

59TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Avenue A, runs n 174xw 2xn 26.10 to 60th St x e —— to East River x s —— to 59th St x w ——; Lewis K. Davis against the New York Steam Company, (to foreclose lien.)

BARKER AV, e s, 100 ft n of Julianna St, 33x125; Ellen A. Wilkinson against James G. Robertson and wife, (to foreclose mortgage.)

GOERCK ST, 112; the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company against Max Drucker and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

87TH ST, n s, part of Lot 184, map of Unionport, 33.4x108; James I. Corse against Patrick T. O'Brien and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

SAME PROPERTY; Abigail J. Purdy against same, (two actions to foreclose mortgage.)

BRIGGS AV, s s, 195.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x110; Anna N. Rogers against Eliza C. Webster and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

MORRIS AV, w s, 70 ft s of 161st St, 25x68.6; Department of Buildings against Charles Eggers and Edward Bissinger, (violation of building laws.)

WESTERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100x95; same against Joseph Rosenberg and Jacob Steinberg, (same action.)

97TH ST, 10 to 14 East; same against Margaretta Diehl and Rosa Levy, (same action.)

74TH ST, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Henry A. Herrmann and wife against John W. Reppenhagen and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

114TH ST, s e corner of 5th Av, 100x100.11; J. Allen Townsend against Alice Davies and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PERRY AV, e s, 425 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 30.11 x irregular; Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association against George F. Lilly and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

53D ST, 47 East; East Broadway, 67 to 71 East; Pearl St, 306, and 4 New Bowery; East Broadway, 66, and plot in Brooklyn; Benjamin and Lawrence Drake, individually, and as executors, &c., and others against Mary M. Stagg and others, (to declare devise, &c., void.)

BROOK AV, w s, 185 ft s of Westchester Av, —x—; Department of Buildings against Katherine P. Kitchen, (violation of building laws.)

Mechanics' Liens.

179TH ST, 684 East; Louis Sessler against Robert J. Magee, owner, and Edgar Tronholm, owner and contractor..... $105

179TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Webster Av, 25x100; Thomas Butler against John Tronholm, owner and contractor..... 17

57TH AV, s e corner of 115th St, 100x100; John Madden against Alice T. Davis, owner; David T. Davis, contractor..... 340

54TH ST, 311 and 313 East; Horenburger & Straub against Max Wolff and Giuseppe Cerniglio, owners; Max Wolff and A. Gallo, contractors..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, between 179th St and Alden Place, —x—; Frank Padula against Edgar Trenholm, owner; —— Minto, contractor 288

WEBSTER AV, e s, 209 ft n of 173d St, 57x100; John F. Niebuhr against —— Friess, owner; Edward A. Reynolds, contractor 184

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Commander F. P. Gilmore has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. Commander F. Singer is ordered from the Terror to the Raleigh.

Capt. H. L. Howison is ordered to examination for promotion at Washington.

Lieut. Commander Perry Garst is ordered from the Raleigh to the Terror as executive.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARY A. PELL.—The Sheriff yesterday received two executions against Mary A. Pell, who kept a restaurant at 10 and 12 Ann Street, aggregating $2,539, in favor of the National Park Bank, for rent. The place has been closed for several days. The business was started in 1888 by her son, and has been carried on in her name for the past three years.

EDWARD BILLINGS.—Frank J. Nealis has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Edward Billings, liquor dealer, of 861 Columbus Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Second Street, on the application of the Belle of Bourbon Company, a judgment creditor. In October last he gave a bill of sale to Mrs. Susan Melville.

ISAAC SOLLFREY.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the place of business of Isaac Sollfrey, manufacturer of slippers and ties, at 63 Reade Street, on two claims for $608. He has been in business seven years. Max Altmayer, the attorney, said the failure was due to hard times, losses by bad debts, and inability to collect outstanding accounts. The liabilities are $7,000; assets, $2,000.

MARK NATHAN.—Mark Nathan, shoe dealer, at 1,378 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Julius M. Mayer, giving preferences for $1,285—to David Rutzky, $810; Henry Nathan, Paterson, N. J., $375; Baldwin & Lamkin, Milford Conn, $125, and Meyers & Herz, New Haven, $125. He has been in this line of business twenty years, either in this city or Paterson, N. J., has been at the present location since 1886, and carried a stock of $10,000.

IRVING O. DEICKE.—Irving O. Deicke, coal dealer, on Ryder Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Mott Haven, has given a bill of sale of the business to Edward Deicke, a brother, for $4,500. Deputy Sheriff Loub has received an execution against Irving O. Deicke for $582, in favor of the National Broadway Bank, in connection with Crook & Perham, wholesale coal dealers, who recently failed. He had been in business there a year.

JOSEPH NORDENSCHILD.—The Coroner yesterday received writs of replevin against Joseph Nordenschild, manufacturer of women's wrappers at 473 Broadway, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for $1,392, for goods sold to him by the H. B. Claflin Company, and from Herman Joseph, for $182. The Coroner also received writs of replevin against Henry Greenberg, manufacturer of women's underwear, at 115 Spring Street, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for $1,680 in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, and $191 in favor of Asiel Putzel & Co.

CASHRIEL & Co.—Cashriel & Co., jobbers in paper, at 20 Bond Street, are in financial difficulties, and their store was closed yesterday, and is in possession of their banks. Hays & Greenbaum, who represent the firm, said that they had suspended on account of poor business, too heavy expenses, and inability to make collections. They have made a transfer of assets to secure the claims of the German Exchange and Mechanics and Traders' Banks. The liabilities are about $27,000. From other sources it was learned that Max Cashriel, Bernard Cashriel, and Gustav Adler formed the firm on Dec. 1, 1895. The Messrs. Cashriel were formerly residents of Clarksville, Texas. The firm generally carried a large stock of paper, and also invested about $6,500 in a printing plant.

GUENTSCHE & THOMPSON.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday received three executions against Guentsche & Thompson, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 35 East Twelfth Street, extending through to 50 East Thirteenth Street, from Edwin F. Stern for $5,835 in favor of Nettie Hoven, to whom the firm allowed judgments on notes. The partners are Herman C. Guentsche and Eugene A. Thompson. The former started the business in January, 1895, and the latter became a partner in November of that year. Mrs. Caroline K. Van Horn of Chicago was formerly a special partner for $40,000, but withdrew in June last, and was said to have released the firm from $23,000 of liabilities. She is a sister of Mr. Guentsche.

KUHNER & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey has received a writ of replevin against Kuhner & Co., who also did business under the name of the Empire Trading Company, dealers in jewelry, at 96 Spring Street, from Epstein Brothers for $900 worth of jewelry, purchased from D. F. Briggs & Co. of Attleborough, Mass., and about $400 worth of the goods were recovered. The Sheriff has also received an attachment against the Empire Trading Company for $423 in favor of Hamilton & Hamilton of Providence, R. I. The Mahshal in charge of the office at 96 Spring Street is Messrs. Kuhner & Becker began the business in the Fall of 1895, and in April, 1896, incorporated the Empire Trading Company, with a capital stock of $25,000. They did a mail order business in cheap jewelry, which they bought chiefly from Eastern manufacturers.

Out of Town.

RICHARD M. HOAR.—Richard M. Hoar, Mayor of Houghton, Mich, and a leading merchant, has assigned. Liabilities, $50,000; assets half.

HAYDEN & CROUCH.—The Sheriff yesterday closed the chair factory of the Hayden & Crouch Company, at Rochester, on a judgment of $16,100 in favor of the Traders' National Bank.

OLIVER J. WALSH.—Oliver J. Walsh of Walsh & Co., dealers in boots and shoes in New Haven, made an assignment yesterday, through Attorney C. H. Fowler. Liabilities, $6,000; assets, $4,000. Charles Leland of Boston was named for trustee, and a hearing will be held on next Tuesday.

Judgments.

Tuesday, March 30.

The first name is the debtor.

APRIL, Israel—M. and G. Graf..... $31

ALLEN, Elisha G., and A. N. Kling, as assignee—Irving National Bank, costs... 359

BOUTON, Banks H.—I. Rodman..... 579

BLAIR, William, individually and as executor, and others—William E. Blair and others, costs..... 129

BECHTOLD, Adolph—C. F. Haug..... 2,260

BEN YUSEF, Saida—G. M. Wright, as assignee 66

BRICKS, Charles—O. J. Stephens..... 24

BAGOT, William J. and Peter—L. Lehmaier 433

BUTLER, George H. H.—P. O. Thayne... 389

BOHM, Rudolph and Joseph—L. Sutro.... 21,071

CHEBRA, Kadischer Anshai Sochochow—W. Oltarsh 80

CONNOLLY, Annie—Mary Kinnicutt..... 124

COLFAX, May—D. Leventritt..... 127

COCAIN, Mary and John—A. Johnson.... 81

COURTLAND, William A.—R. E. Dietz, by committee 1,393

CONKLIN, Charles R.—W. C. Denning.... 50

CLAPP, Cyrus S.—M. Hartman and others 19

DAVIES, Alice—R. D. Schell, costs..... 33

DRIVER, Alfred E.—C. S. Nathan..... 150

DORN, Frederick J.—Margaretha Haas... 112

DALTON, John J.—The Live Oak Distillery Company 255

DIMMLER, Frank—W. C. Denning..... 33

DANZIG, Herman—E. A. Price and others 2,507

EPTER, Benjamin—Harris Solomon..... 130

FRANSIOLI, Augustus C.—New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association..... 129

FRANK, Andrew—J. Steinberg..... 65

FRITZ, Johannes G.—G. W. Smith and J. S. Sills 363

FLERON William—J. Bein and another.. 251

FROELICH, Max—O. J. Stephens..... 17

GARICK, Catharine—Manhattan Coal Company 964

GRIES, Bernard—H. McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, City.. 1,188

GOODSTEIN, Henry and David—R. & J. K. Olyphant 8,110

GOODMAN, Rebecca, and Benjamin Kaiser—The People, &c..... 1,000

GELLIS, Charles—Manhattan Electric Light Company 30

GUENTSCHE, Herman C., and Eugene A. Thompson—N.

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CHAMBERMAID and ...—By neat young girl to do chamb... ...assist with waiting. Call at pres... ...r's, 5 West 46th St., Wednesday ar... ...from 10 to 12.

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CHAMBERMAID and ... ...SS.—By a competent chambermaid ... ...sewer; highest personal city referen... ..., by letter only, R. H., 401 West 44th ...

CHAMBERMAID a... ...TRESS.—By a competent young ... ...ambermaid and seamstress; with ... ...ference. M. C., Box 273 Times Up... ...1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID a... ...RESS.—By a girl as chambermaid ... ...s, or plain sewing; several yea... ...y reference from last place. 253 Ea... ...ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID ... ...ESS.—By girl as first-class chambe... ...waitress; good seamstress; best city or country. ... 2d Av., seco...

CHAMBERMAID ... ...TRESS.—By young girl as chambe... ...waitress; personal ...erican family. Call, ...st 62d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAI... ...A young Swedish girl as chambermai... ...assist in waiting or sew. Apply at ...th St., to-day, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAI... ...AITRESS.—By young girl for chan... ...nd waiting in private family; good ... ...es. 10 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAI... ...first-class chambermaid, or as chamb... ...seamstress; best city reference. ...

CHAMBERMAI... ...UNDRESS.—In a first-class board... ...best city reference; no St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By ... ...Ireland Catholic as first-class cook; ... ...family; understands soups, fish, sauces, ...nurses, pastry, games, deserts, cre... ...ts, jellies; first-class baker; one year's ... ...from last employer. K. R., Box 359 ... ...town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—B... ...ectable woman; would do cooking ... ...washing, or would work by the day. ... ...ght, 202 East 109th St., near 3d Av.

COOK, &c.... ...otestant as cook, washer, and ironer; ... ...servant; country preferred; good ... ...351 West 39th St., second floor.

COOK.—... ...-aged woman as plain cook; good ... ...biscuit maker; no objection to ... ...; city or country; reference ... ...19 West 60th St., first floor.

COOK.—... ...tent person as cook in private family; ... ...of cooking; makes all kinds of ... ...baker; best city references. 127 ...

COOK.—... ...otestant young woman as cook; ... ...ll branches French and English ... ...years' best city reference; city or ... ...West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—... ...at young German as first-class ... ...stands her work thoroughly; no ... ...erences. 154 East 40th St.

COOK.—... ...competent woman as first-class ... ...best reference. 507 West ...nsey's bell.

COOK.—... ...LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable ...as plain cook; good laundress; refer- ...Columbus Av., Kerrigan's bell.

COOK.—... ...Protestant woman as first-class cook ... ...family; wages from $25 to $30; best ...e. 227 West 40th St.

COOK.—... ...st-class; excellent reference; wages, ... country. Address, M. T., Box 316 ...p-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—... ...cook in private family; understands ...ps and desserts; willing to assist at ... city ... 68 East 56th St.

COOK.—... ...LAUNDRESS.—By a good, willing ... cook or ...; best city reference. ...t 35th ...

COOK.—... ...By com... ...cook, in private family; ...ands h... ...thoroughly; wages, $30 ... K. M., ... Broadway.

COOK.—... ...By a re... ...oung girl as good cook; ... to assist ... ...in wash. 67 East 56th ...esent em...

COOK.—... ...By a fi... ...cook; all kinds of cook- ...ing; take entire personal reference; ...city or country. ...54 West 32d St.

COOK.—... ...By full... ...t cook; thoroughly understands all ... ...of cooking; city refer- ...ences. M. R., ...th St.

COOK.—... ...By wom... ...cook in private fam- ...ily; no washing ... ...country. Murray, 420 East 50th St.

COOK.—... ...In a pr... ...y; two years' refer- ...ence from last ... ...West 48th St.

COOK and LAU... ...In a private family; city or country. ... St., Jersey City.

...ork.

DAY'S WORK. ...etable woman; good cook, washer, ...; by day, week, or month; good ... ...301 West 39th St. Good.

DAY'S WORK.... ...woman; day's work; ... ...Lee, 213 West 67th St., first floor.

G... ...es.

GOVERNESS.—A... ...uld like to place her ... North German ... ...teaches French also; ...usic; full charge ... ...ildren; exp... ...aveler; em... ...lly; highly recomm... ...est 49th St., ...and Friday, 12 o'clock.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wish... to ...ce a North G... ...ery governess, whom ...e highly recom... ...L., 2 East 59th St.

GOVERNESS.—A German, as nursery ...overness; speaks French fluently; good seamstress. C. B., 1,152 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By an educated English woman as housekeeper or companion; three years' reference from previous employer. E. ... 42 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By trustworthy young woman as housekeeper for one or more gentlemen; good cook; references. 120 East 53d St., ring McNally's bell.

HOUSEKEEPER, MOTHER'S ASSISTANT, OR would travel as companion to invalid. Miss R., 42 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as working housekeeper; city or country. Housekeeper, 172 East 94th St.; ring outside bell.

Housework...

HOUSEWORK.—By a good, smart girl, 18, to do light housework or mind baby; sleep home. ... Collins, 352 West 44th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable and experienced lady's maid; understands her duties; good dresser; excellent packer; good references. A. ... 24 7th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Have your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; shirts, collars; wages, $20. 39 West 84th St., present employer's, basement door.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress, in private family; excellent reference from last employer. D. U., Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; best reference. Mrs. McCarthy's box, 116 West 63d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; city reference. 239 East 28th St., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; best reference. 136 West 19th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as thorough laundress; has good reference; city or country; wages, $25. S. C., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in private family; best city reference. 101 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; where two are kept; best city references; no cards. 258 9th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; best city reference. 180 7th Av., first flight.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a refined English nurse, graduate masseuse, speaking French, would travel abroad with ladies for Summer; excellent sailor and courier; highest personal references from physicians and ladies. A. K., Box 267 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By experienced French Protestant woman as nurse; take full charge of young infant or small children; good seamstress; best city reference; speaks English. E. D., 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl as nurse for small children; good sewer. Bastide, 592 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By experienced girl; take entire charge; best city reference. Geoghegan, 508 West 28th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; best of reference. 71 West 48th St., second flight up.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, KITCHENMAID, LAUNDRESS, and Housemaid.—A lady going to Europe would like to procure situations for her parlormaid, kitchenmaid, laundress, and housemaid; can be seen at present employer's, 107 East 17th St., Wednesday, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; go out by the day; understands dressmaking and all family sewing; reference. 344 East 60th St., Reynolds's box.

SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes a position for a young girl, (country preferred,) who is good sewer and tidy housewor...er. Mrs. Rylance, 11 Livingston Place.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a German girl as seamstress; no objection to some chamberwork; private family. 401 East 72d St., ground floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 234 East 52d St., third flat.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; capable of taking butler's place; best city references. S., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; good references; Protestant. L. L., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in mercantile, manufacturing, corporation, publication, and estate accounts; books opened; adapted to business; understands German; terms reasonable. Reliable, 310 East 93d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe would like to procure a situation for her butler, whom she can recommend; can be seen at present employer's. 14 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—Mr. F. W. Whitridge desires to recommend his butler; thoroughly trustworthy and competent; English; unmarried. George Martin, 16 East 11th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—By French couple, having several years' first-class references; fully capable in every respect. J. V., Box 290 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. F., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; sober, competent; good references. W. Bedford, 305 West 114th St.

BUTLER.—By Experienced German; willing and obliging; best city references. H. H., Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; best references; town or country. Butler, Box 113 Times Office.

Care of Houses.

CARE TAKERS.—By Englishman and wife to care for house for Summer; excellent references as butler in private families. Field, care Cella, 755 Lexington Av.

CARETAKERS.—By respectable man and wife, no children, to take care of a private house for the Summer. 366 West 58th St., ring janitor's bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all-around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; attend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. T., Box 286 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; is a thoroughly competent man; also generally useful about house or grounds; city or country; references. J. J. C., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young, single man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; not afraid of work; city and country references. Smith, 403 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—A family desires a situation for their coachman; seven years in their service; single man; moderate wages. Coachman, 310 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; six years' written or personal reference; city or country; country preferred. J. F. P., 23 Farrow Street, Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable man; married; experienced city driver; first-class references; last employer can be seen. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman or groom; good horseman; all round man; best references. Joseph, 240 East 79th St.

Grooms.

GROOM and SECOND MAN.—By a young man as first-class groom and second man; understands his business thoroughly; private family; city or country; best city reference. W. K., 121 West 51st St.

GROOM and SECOND MAN.—By thoroughly experienced, skilful driver; smart appearance; sober, willing, respectful and reliable; age twenty-six. P. S., 800 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a strictly sober, handy all-around, obliging, middle-aged, single man; speaks English and German; in good private family; city or country. Reliable. Box 333 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FIREMAN.—By competent and reliable fireman; eight years' experience. Hayden, 238 East 40th St., care McGeary.

HANDY MAN—HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By man and wife; man handy with tools and horses; can milk; wife good housekeeper; excellent laundress; city or country; good reference. Hayden, care McGeary, 238 East 40th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

LEARN MASSAGE.—Lady's maids receive better wages if they can give massage. Hansen, 108 West 42d St.; graduate University of Copenhagen; hours 1 to 3.

USEFUL GIRL.—Strong young girl to assist cook and make herself useful. Apply at 39 East 68th St. before 11 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—In a small private family, a cook to assist with washing; must be young and thoroughly competent. Apply, till 1 o'clock, at 803 Madison Av., between 67th and 68th Sts.

WANTED—A cultured lady to solicit advertisements for a leading daily newspaper. Address M. A. C., Box 131 Times Office.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for two children, ages 3 and 7 years; personal reference required. Call Wednesday morning at 344 West 59th St.

WANTED—A first-class Swedish or German laundress, with best of personal reference. 25 East 69th St., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—Young girl as first-class waitress. Apply, with references, between 10 and 12, at 110 West 57th St.

WANTED—A first-class waitress; well recommended. Apply at 39 East 68th St. to-day before 11.

WANTED—Refined French girl as nurse, speaking a little English. 56 West 72d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Live men only, on the greatest specialty of the day; sells at sight; largest commission and choice territory; see the Sunlight Gas Lamp; half the gas consumed and three times the light. Call or address Sunlight Co., 545 Broadway.

WANTED—A capable man, who has large experience and acquaintance, and can command the attention of the architects of New York and Brooklyn to introduce plumbing specialties; liberal salary paid. H. J., Box 342 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD,
David B. Plumer, Manager.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

The Waumbek.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

The Lakewood Hotel,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE.
OF ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Manhattan Beach.

Atlantic City, N. J.

"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT LOW RATES.

FRITZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FRITZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1896. ROBERT C. FRITZ, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New-York City.
n11-1aw6mW&my12

HUPPE, FELIX G. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX G. L. HUPPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1897. AUGUST L. MARTIN, Executor.
mh31-1aw6mW

HUSSON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH HUSSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin F. Carpenter, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of December, 1896. MATTHEW A. HUSSON, Administrator. BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER, Attorney for Administrator, No. 93 Nassau Street, New York City.
d23-1aw6mW&je23

LATHROP, EDMUND D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. LATHROP, late of Deckertown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur Van Siclen, Esq., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. CHAS. C. LATHROP, Administrator. ARTHUR VAN SICLEN, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
n11-1aw6mW

MILLER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lorenzo Ullo, Room 95, Cotton Exchange Building, corner William and Beaver Streets, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1896. WILLIAM MILLER, Executor. LORENZO ULLO, Attorney for Executor, Cotton Exchange Building, corner William and Beaver Streets, New York City.
d9-1aw6mW

MUNSON, HARRY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY R. MUNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Smith, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. JAMES N. EMLICH, EDGAR K. BROWN, Executors. HENRY SMITH, Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
o7-1aw6mW

MURRAY, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James M. Murray, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Barnes, No. 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1896. SARAH MURRAY, Administratrix. GEORGE H. BARNES, Attorney for Administratrix, 13 William St., New York City.
d16-1aw6mW

NICHOLS, EUPHEMIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUPHEMIA A. NICHOLS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 103 East 35th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. S. EUGENE NICHOLS, Executor.
s30-1aw6mW

PEEL, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT PEEL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert A. B. Dayton, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of October, 1896. GEORGE McCAW, HERBERT M. GRISDALE, Executors. ROBERT A. B. DAYTON, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New York.
o7-1aw6mW

SALTER, RICHARD P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD P. SALTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Hildreth Field & Deshon, attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1897. ANNA LANE SALTER, Executrix. WM. HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 237 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
mh31-1aw6mW

SEXTON, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL SEXTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of J. A. Lamb, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1896. W. A. PURRINGTON, LAWRENCE E. SEXTON, Executors. J. A. LAMB, Attorney for Executors, 59 Wall St., New York City.
s30-1aw6mW

TOMASCEWSKI, LUCIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA TOMASCEWSKI, late of Bielewo, in the Province of Posen and Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley; Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of December, 1896. JOHN W. KREITZER, Admr. cum test. annexo. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Administrator, &c., 280 Broadway, New York City.
d23-1aw6mW&Je23

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

JATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N.J., The Chalfonte, a.p., $3 to $4
do ..The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50

FLORIDA. East Coast Hotel System. C. B. KNOTT General Superintendent.
- **St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap.
- do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
- do Hotel Cordova, ap.
- **Ormond,** The Ormond, ap.
- **PalmBeach,** PalmBeachInn. ap.
- do Royal Poinciana, ap.
- **Miami,** The Royal Palm, ap.

Jacksonville, The St. James, ap. $4 up
Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
NewBright'n, S. I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M.J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up

POLAND, MAINE. C. B. KNOTT General Superintendent.
- **Poland Spr'g House** Opens June 1st, a. p., $5
- **Mansion House,** Open all year, a. p., $3
- **Maine Fair Building** (Rooms only.) Opens June 1

Circulars of Hotels on this list, and testimonials of Poland Water. 3 Park Pl., N. Y.

Portland, Or. (H. C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM
Regular Screw Passenger Steamers.
Konigin Luise.....Thursday, April 8, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 AM
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM | Werra, May 22, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7 AM | Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Pennsylvania, Ap. 10, 11 AM | Patria, April 17, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...March 31 | NEW YORK....April 21
PARIS.....April 7 | PARIS.....April 28
ST. PAUL.....April 14 | ST. PAUL.....May 5
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Southwark, Mar. 31, 4PM | Friesland, April 14, noon
Noordland, April 7, noon | Kensington, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon | Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon | Teutonic, May 19, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Thursday, April 1, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM....Sat., April 10, 10 A. M.
First cabin $72.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
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MOHAWK.....April 3
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
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City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
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CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, April 2
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, April 3
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Tuesday, April 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, April 9
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Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM | Campania April 24, noon
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM | Umbria, May 1, 3 PM
Etruria, April 17, 3 PM | Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM
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SERVIA.....Tuesday, May 11, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., April 3, 10 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., April 10, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Pa

ARREST OF CAPT. REED

Skipper of the Oakes Must Stand Trial on the Charge of Starving His Crew.

SHIP LIBELED FOR SALVAGE.

Four Sailors Able to be Out of the Hospital Are Held in Ludlow Street Jail as Witnesses—Reed Released on Bail.

Capt. Edward Reed of the ship T. F. Oakes was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields. He was taken in custody by United States Deputy Marshals Stafford and Hurley upon his appearance at the office of Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, where survivors of the crew of the Oakes on her disastrous voyage who chose to apply were paid. In brief, the complaint upon which the warrant was issued was based upon the sworn statement of Samuel A. Fraser, one of the crew, who was taken to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island suffering from scurvy. Fraser's complaint charges Capt. Reed with knowingly, willfully, from malice, and without justifiable cause, withholding suitable food and nourishment from his crew. The penalty for a violation of the law on this point is $1,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Capt. Reed, who was accompanied by his wife, took his arrest very quietly. He was represented in the preliminary examination by James F. Horan of the firm of Turner, McClure & Ralston, who represent the Starbuck estate, owner of the Oakes. Assistant District Attorney Kohler represented the Government. The taking of testimony was set for April 6, at 2 P. M. Bail was fixed and furnished at $1,[illegible]. District Attorney Hinman decided to hold all members of the crew as witnesses, but four of the men who are not confined to the hospital—Second Mate S. Abrams, Third Mate Henry Reagan, Steward Ah Chee and Lee Chee, a cabin boy—were brought before Judge Brown of the Circuit Court and committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

The Oakes was libeled yesterday afternoon, in the Eastern District Court, for salvage, by the owners of the steamer Kaspek, the vessel that towed her into this port.

HUNGER MADE [illegible].

Magistrate Crane A[illegible] a Homeless Old [illegible].

Police Magistrate Cr[illegible] prosecutor to have mercy [illegible] the Jefferson Market Po[illegible]erday. Eliza Cook, old and [illegible]me is homeless and friend[illegible]ed by Mrs. Carrie Engelbr[illegible] Fourteenth Street, with [illegible]nd milk worth 30 cents fro[illegible] in the morning. The pri[illegible]ense was that she was hun[illegible] was no doubt of that, so the [illegible]ested that Mrs. Engelbrecht [illegible]harge. But she was obdurat[illegible]ilk had been disappearing ri[illegible] and she wanted it stopped.

"Woman, t[illegible] you are doing, and forgive this [illegible]ving creature," said the Magistr[illegible]who knows how soon he may be [illegible]to the same extremity, and then, [illegible]etter for some one to extend the [illegible] human brotherly love than to h[illegible]nger of scorn pointed at misery. [illegible]or your goods, and withdraw th[illegible]t. Just as much good will be [illegible]ed." He paused there and looked [illegible]ngelbrecht. Half a dozen men i[illegible]time had stepped forward with [illegible]to pay for her loss. A policem[illegible] the money in Eliza Cook's hand[illegible]ngly she handed it over to Mr[illegible]cht, who took it without a wo[illegible] the courtroom. When Eliza Co[illegible] had enough money to pay for th[illegible]any times over.

[illegible]S CHILDREN TO SAVE.

[illegible] Penny Providents Fund's Favorable Report for the Year.

The annual report of the Penny Provident Fund shows that there are now 321 stations, [illegible] depositors, and net deposits of $31,[illegible]. Net accumulations for the past two years have remained stationary. Business conditions generally and the closing of many stations in the public schools account for this. However, the natural growth of the fund has offset closing the stations.

In the net result this year the educational work does not appear. During 1896, $67,297.29 was deposited and $67,432.01 was withdrawn. During the year forty-nine stations were closed, but seventy new ones were established.

The encouragement of thrift and economy among school children is dwelt upon at length in the report, which concludes by observing that "the importance of educating our future citizens to thrift and economy is so great and self-evident that this in itself is sufficient reason for extending our penny saving system."

Indicted for Confessed Arson.

The quickest indictment on record in Brooklyn was returned yesterday, when Henry Miller, who was arrested Monday afternoon on a charge of setting fire to the apartment house at Vanderbilt Avenue and Fulton Street, was brought before Judge Hurd. Miller confessed to kindling a fire in the dumb-waiter shaft, and soon afterward an indictment for arson in the second degree was found against him by the Grand Jury. Since his release from the Elmira Reformatory, where he served for confessed incendiarism, Miller has been under constant police surveillance. Officer Heyn singled him out of the crowd watching the Vanderbilt Avenue fire, with the result just stated.

Citizens' Union Committee.

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, announced yesterday this formation of its Executive Committee. The ex-officio members are: Chairman—R. Fulton Cutting; Vice Chairman—Charles Stewart Smith; Treasurer—J. Kennedy Tod; Secretary—John C. Clark. The other members are James B. Reynolds, Joel B. Erhardt, Edward D. Page, William B. Hornblower, Edward A. Drake, Henry R. Kunhardt, John G. Agar, John Claflin, James Loeb, George Tombleson, Charles C. Nadal, Elihu Root, John B. Pine, James W. Pryor, Hubert Gillis, Joseph Larocque, Henry White, Richard Watson Gilder, William M. Kingsley, and John Frankenheimer.

W. E. McDonald's Death.

William E. McDonald, forty-four years old, who for nineteen years was clerk in the City Court, died Monday night at his home, 350 St. Nicholas Avenue, from nasal hemorrhage. He leaves a wife and family. Mr. McDonald was found at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street about 9 o'clock Monday morning. It was supposed that he had a fit. He was taken home. About noon he was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the nose. All efforts to stop the flow of blood proved futile, and he died at a late hour.

Sir Roderick Cameron Wins.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday gave Sir Roderick Cameron a verdict for $41,375 in his suit against A. W. Wright. The case is said to have arisen from the failure of Mr. Wright to deliver 1,655 shares of North Star Construction Company stock at $33 a share. The stock is now worth $58 a share.

Blum Again Indicted for Arson.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for arson in the third degree, second offense, Max Blum, sixty years old, who has been in the Tombs for several months. Blum is charged with complicity in a fire at 670 Broadway in August, 1894. Morris Schoenholz, now serving a sentence in Sing Sing, alleges that he and Blum started the fire.

DOOM OF THE DUNN[illegible] FLEET.

FOUR OLD AMERICA[illegible]PERS SOLD TO BE DIS[illegible]D.

To Lose Their Tall [illegible] Snowy Plumage and [illegible]rted into Coa[illegible]

Four good old Ame[illegible]ars went to their doom yesterd[illegible]ame familiar with the forest of [illegible]ears at Erie Basin, seen from [illegible] Brooklyn and Staten Island f[illegible] might have thought that the s[illegible] been at work. For nearly a scor[illegible]he greater part of the once famo[illegible] fleet had been tied up in the [illegible]nly occasionally within the las[illegible]as one of them hauled out to [illegible] her forefoot into the waters of t[illegible]

Four of the[illegible]agged out yesterday, leaving [illegible] the foliage of tophamper. If o[illegible]ntimental, he might feel sad at t[illegible]edained for them, for never again [illegible] spread their broad courses or [illegible]alls to the free winds of the sea. [illegible]were all towed to Port Richmond [illegible]new owner, W. J. Burlee, will [illegible]n dismantled and converted t[illegible]arges. In this degraded state th[illegible]e seen towing along the coast, [illegible] pole masts, and strips of sooty [illegible] o' mutton shape, substituted [illegible]oud plumage of other days.

Th[illegible]am died a good many years ago, [illegible] firm of Thomas Dunham's Ne[illegible] its successor, has done little wi[illegible]quated craft, built for speedy tr[illegible]e packet service, and entirely un[illegible]ope with the big freight-carrying [illegible]er sailers of to-day. They were m[illegible] had the handsome clipper bow. S[illegible]n supplanted their kind sailing [illegible]e been built for cargo, not for [illegible] a wide, bluffed bow is the order [illegible]

[illegible]els which have been sold are the [illegible]y of Montreal, E. W. Stetson, and [illegible]an. The Fawn, of 1,050 tons, was [illegible] Bath in 1860; the City of Montreal, [illegible] tons, was a double-decker. She was [illegible] Portsmouth, N. H., in 1861. The [illegible], of 1,106 tons, built at Damariscotta, [illegible] 1862, as a ship, had been overhauled [illegible] and rigged as a bark. She once belonged to the old Swallowtail Line, and [illegible]d at Pier 14, East River. The Caraf 1,395 tons, the largest of the four, [illegible] also the oldest. She was built at Bath, [illegible] in 1855. She was rebuilt in 1872, and [illegible] overhauled again later in the seventies. [illegible] was commanded by Capt. Daggett, who [illegible]now Port Captain for the owners.

The price paid for the old-timers has not [illegible]en disclosed.

The remaining vessels of the "silent fleet," as it has been called, are the Therese, 986 tons, built at Richmond, Me., 1854, a double-decker, once commanded by Capt. Wood; the Marianne Nottebohm, 1,117 tons, built in New York in 1857, and named for a Williamsburg belle of that time; the Jacob A. Stamler, 955 tons, a bark, but built as a ship at Greenpoint in 1856, and the Hamilton Fish, once a Black Ball Liner, and then called the William F. Stover. She was built in 1856 at Waldoboro, Me., and was overhauled in 1887. She measures 1,581 tons.

The Stamler was the last one that went to sea. She went to Santos about two years ago, and later to Pensacola, Fla., for a cargo of lumber. Her master, Capt. Stormer, who had been in bad health, committed suicide by shooting himself immediately after his return.

The elder Dunham was somewhat eccentric. One of his vessels stranded while towing up the harbor one day, and there was a tugboat bill of $5,000 when she was finally hauled off. He declared that never again should a vessel of his tow into this port, and none ever has. The unusual spectacle was subsequently presented of a ship coming into the harbor and up the bay under sail. This sometimes meant delay for favoring winds, but that made no difference. The service of a tug was never called upon till the ship had come to her anchor and was ready to proceed to her pier.

For years the ships have lain side by side within the breakwater at Erie Basin, shabby and dejected, in charge of watchmen, and on the lofty bulwarks of the one next the pier was a sign, "Beware of the Dog." It had come to that.

SICK CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

Board of Health Physicians Found 140 Cases of Contagious Disease the First Day—All Sent Home.

President Wilson and his associates of the Health Department were congratulating themselves yesterday over the success of the first day's examination of children in the public schools. One hundred and forty-seven Inspectors, selected by civil service examination, visited the school buildings to which they were assigned. There was some delay because Principals and teachers were in doubt as to what was expected of them. They knew that they were expected to put themselves in touch with pupils, and try to find out if any of them were afflicted with disease, but it was not understood that suspected pupils were to be put into a separate room where the Inspector might make an examination.

The reports of the first day's examination on the part of the Inspectors were given to President Wilson yesterday. They revealed some interesting facts. Among the boys 2,565 scholars were examined, and of the girls 1,690, making a total of 4,255 who had been set apart as afflicted with some physical ailment that required special observation. Among this number were 140 cases of contagious disease. These children were sent home with a card from the examining physician explaining to the parents the exact nature of the trouble. The Health Department expected to be besieged with complaining parents yesterday, but such was not the case. The opinion was expressed that the majority of parents will be glad to be informed through these examinations that their children are threatened with disease.

"We have warned the examining physicians," said one of the Health Department officers, "to exercise every care in excluding children from school. If they are in doubt at all, they are asked to wait for a day or two before sending the child home. It is not the design of the Health Department to make the examinations a burden to parents, but rather a help to them, and a means of minimizing the chances of a spread of contagion of any kind."

KEEPING UP THE FIGHT.

Third Avenue Railroad Company's Latest Anti-Metropolitan Scheme.

The fight between the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company took a new phase at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Metropolitan Company has acquired by lease the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines for ninety-nine years, and they have become part of its system. Both the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Companies obtained their franchises in 1851, and under the agreement entered into by the city and the grantees it was provided that the grantees should file with the Controller, under oath, the last of each mile completed, and should surrender the property to the city whenever required on payment by the city of the cost of the roads and 10 per cent. additional.

Through petitions offered by President Jeroloman at yesterday's meeting of the board, the Third Avenue Company now suggests that if the city shall acquire both of these roads under the original agreements of 1851, then the Third Avenue Company will buy both roads for half a million dollars each, in addition to the price paid by the city, and will also pay to the city annually 5 per cent. of the gross receipts from both roads.

In case the city, after acquiring possession of these roads, shall prefer to lease instead of sell, the Third Avenue Company announces that it stands ready to lease both roads for a term of years at a rental which shall equal 10 per cent. of the cost and 5 per cent. of the gross receipts.

President Jeroloman introduced two resolutions covering the proposition. They were both referred without debate to the Railroad Committee.

At the offices of the Metropolitan Company, the news of the petition of the Third Avenue Railway Company was received with smiles. In the Secretary's office it was said: "Why, that is a bluff. They don't mean a word of it. It is a part of their general scheme to worry our company."

The distress, apprehension, inconvenience, and danger of Asthma, can all be overcome by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT if administered according to directions.—Adv.

VETO FOR STOOP-LINE BILL

Mayor Strong Expresses for the Second Time His Disapproval of Such a Measure.

NO PENALTY CLAUSE IN IT.

An Effort Will Be Made to Amend the Bill and Try Again, but the Opposition Are Ready to Fight—Aldermen Have No Legal Power to Grant Permits.

Mayor Strong has vetoed another stoop-line bill. He decided yesterday to send back the Senate bill recently passed giving more explicit authority to the Board of Aldermen over the sidewalks.

This bill, which has been in the hands of the Mayor for several days, was passed subsequently to his veto of the Finn bill. It was drawn to correct defects in the statutes as pointed out by Corporation Counsel Scott, who advised the Mayor that under the laws as they stand the Board of Aldermen has no clear authority to issue permits or licenses for the erection of sidewalk stands.

"If any bill of this kind receives my approval," said Mayor Strong to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "it will have to contain a clause to punish any one who pays or takes rent for the use of the stoop line, which is city property. I have been vetoing all these permits which the Board of Aldermen grants for sidewalk privileges, because I object to that kind of traffic. But my strongest objection is to the custom of leasing out space on the sidewalk or the stoop line.

"The Corporation Counsel has advised me that the Aldermen have no legal power to grant permits for the erection of stands on the sidewalks. That is a Constitutional question. But in this case it appears to be a defect in the law—some fault in its construction."

One great objection urged against the bill which the Mayor has vetoed is that it is too complicated, and would involve the Board of Aldermen in continual complication with the courts. A move will be made at once to amend the bill so as to meet some of the objections and have it passed by the Legislature.

Steps will also be taken to fight the bill. Business men who are carrying on the war against street obstructions will send a delegation to Albany within a few days to explain to the Legislature the injustice of allowing the erection of merchandise stands on the sidewalks. Some of the leaders of the opposition movement expressed the belief yesterday that, with Mayor Strong's two vetoes to aid them, they could prevail on the Legislature to kill all the measures of this nature.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR HARLEM.

Competitive Plans Now Desired for Erecting the New Buildings.

The city authorities have decided to erect a modern hospital in Harlem at a cost of $300,000. Architects have been asked to submit competitive plans for the new structure, and it is expected that these will all be handed in within two weeks. The site for the new hospital is not yet selected, as the Commissioners have several places under consideration. One location proposed is on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. The present hospital grounds at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street have also been mentioned, but they are objected to because of their distance from the centre of the district which the ambulance service of the hospital is expected to cover. A site at Madison Avenue and the Harlem River has advocates, as the city owns considerable ground there.

Commissioner Silas C. Croft says that work on the new structure will be pushed with all possible speed when a plan and a location are decided upon.

The present hospital is a ramshackle structure that has long been inadequate, and patients have frequently been turned away for want of room. The dispensary for years has occupied a little shanty only about 15 by 20 feet, and into it are crowded daily patients suffering from all sorts of diseases. A physician formerly connected with the dispensary said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that it was a disgrace to New York City.

LIVELY CHASE IN THE PARK.

It Took Four Hours to Capture a Wild Mustang.

There was an exciting chase after a gray mustang in Central Park for four hours yesterday morning, in which twelve of the mounted police took part.

About 6:20 o'clock Policeman Dunn noticed the mustang running wild at the south end of the west drive. He blew his whistle for assistance, and three other policemen joined in the chase. Over lawns, flower beds, and walks the mustang led the policemen until 9 A. M., when the entire first section of the mounted squad took up the chase and pursued the frightened animal from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street and back again, jumping barriers of all descriptions, and having one of the liveliest hurdle races imaginable.

The mustang was finally corralled in the sheep fold and triumphantly ridden to the park stables by Roundsman Howard.

SNUG HARBOR LEASES.

Property Holders Decide Against Taking Any Joint Action.

About thirty persons who hold leases on Sailors' Snug Harbor properties on Ninth and Tenth Streets and Clinton Place, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, held a conference at 309 Broadway yesterday. Joseph Rosenthal presided. Those present hold about half of the leases that will expire on May 1. The lease contracts give to the Snug Harbor Trustees the option of buying the improvements put upon the property, or of releasing on new valuations. In either case the sum is to be determined by arbitration.

It was brought out at the conference that the leaseholders are not satisfied with the prices offered through George A. Plimpton, whom they appointed as their arbitrator. The conference was held to decide if possible on some plan for joint action, but after nearly two hours spent in discussion it was resolved that each leaseholder should take such action as he saw fit.

Changes in City Streets.

Mayor Strong approved yesterday the bill changing the map of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards so as to form a triangle at the junction of the Grand Boulevard and Tremont Avenue; widening the roadway of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, from Wetstin Street to Third Avenue, to 80 feet; changing the grade of Lafayette Avenue, from Mohawk to Bryant Street, and opening One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, from Brook Avenue to Third Avenue.

Jesse C. Hansee Sentenced.

Jesse C. Hansee, seventy-two years old, was sentenced yesterday to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary by Judge Brown, in the United States Court. He was convicted of fraud in regard to a pension. His attorney stated to the Court that his client was the victim of a conspiracy by pension officials, as he has been tried twenty-seven times for pension frauds since 1894. In these trials he was convicted twice.

Small Fire in G. A. Crocker's Home.

Falling soot from a defective flue set fire to some draperies near a hearth in the home of George A. Crocker, at 5 West Forty-ninth Street. The fire was extinguished without trouble and the damage was trifling.

LEGAL NOTES.

INTEMPERANCE AND MODERATE DRINKING.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company issued a policy in 1890 upon the life of Charles Janneck for $1,000, to be paid upon his death to his wife. The policy provided that if the insured shall "become so intemperate as to impair his health or induce delirium tremens, said company shall have the unquestioned right, upon becoming satisfied of such fact, to terminate this contract immediately upon the tender to the party in interest of the legal reserve." After three or four years the company refused to receive further premiums, claiming the policy was canceled. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in the Monroe Supreme Court in favor of Bertha Janneck, in her suit to recover upon the policy, the Court holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that the above provision did not constitute the company the sole judge as to whether or not the insured had become so intemperate as to impair his health, and that it was proper for the trial Judge to submit to the jury the question whether that was the case, at the time the company attempted to forfeit the contract of insurance. In his application for the policy, the insured stated in answer to one of the questions, that he used alcoholic stimulants moderately, and the Appellate Tribunal held that it was not improper for the trial Court to charge the jury, on the question as to whether decedent's intemperance aggravated the Bright's disease of which he died, that he was not precluded from drinking moderately.

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CONCURRENT AND PROXIMATE CAUSES OF AN ACCIDENT.—Elizabeth Laible, who was driving, with her brother and sister, a gentle horse accustomed to railroads, upon a street in the village of Lyons, N. Y., crossed the railroad tracks of the Fall Brook Railway Company (the management of whose trains was controlled under a traffic arrangement by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,) and within a short distance approached the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, on which stood a freight train, preventing passage over them, no gateman being at the crossing and the gates being open. The freight train continued to obstruct passage over the street for some twenty minutes, although the waiting wagon was in full sight of its employes, at the end of which time a train approached the street behind the wagon upon the tracks of the Fall Brook Railway, and crossed it, without giving any indication by whistle or bell or other signal of its approach. The horse was being held by the head by the driver, but, becoming frightened, jumped to the right, overturned the wagon, and injured Miss Laible, who was in it. A judgment of nonsuit in her action against the New York Central Company in the Wayne County Supreme Court has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which decided, in an opinion by Justice Ward, that the question as to whether the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence was clearly one for the consideration of the jury; that the question whether the New York Central Company was negligent in obstructing the crossing for an unreasonable length of time, and whether the Fall Brook Company exercised reasonable care in conducting its train across the street without giving any signal of its approach and without stationing any person on the front of the train, should have been submited to the jury; and also that the delay of the Central Company in moving its train, and the approach of the train of the Fall Brook Company, were both concurrent and proximate causes of the accident, without the existence of each of which the injury to the plaintiff would not have occurred.

***

DISCLOSURE OF PRINCIPAL.—Samuel Nelson, when employed by Lyman S. Andrews to do certain work as plumber upon a building, was told that it belonged to the "Bradford estate," and that he, Andrews, was the agent. The Appellate Term has affirmed judgment given for the plaintiff by Justice Roesch, in the Fourth District Court, holding, by Presiding Justice Daly, that there was not such a disclosure of the principal as to exonerate the agent from personal liability, especially where it also appeared that plaintiff had previously done work in the same buildings and had been paid by defendant's personal checks, and that the bill for work in suit had been made out to and sent to defendant, and he had promised plaintiff a check for it.

***

SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—A judgment secured by George E. McCarty against the City of Lockport in an action for personal injuries has been reversed by the Fourth Appellate Division. It appeared that the injuries were sustained by the plaintiff in falling upon a stone sloping three and one-eighth inches in a distance of 2 feet 1 inch, forming part of a sidewalk upon one of the streets of defendant, and that upon the day of the accident about an eighth of an inch of snow had fallen, and that the sidewalk in question was slippery. The court, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Hardin, decided that under the circumstances the jury was not justified in finding that the accident was due solely to the existence of the sloping stone, and that the slippery condition of the walk was not a proximate cause of it, as in so finding the jury would indulge in a mere speculation, surmise, or guess. The court also held that it appeared that the sloping stone constituted such a slight defect in the sidewalk that danger could not reasonably be anticipated from its existence, and that, consequently, no liability could be predicated upon the part of the defendant for an injury resulting therefrom.

***

EVIDENCE OF FRAUD.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment of the City Court in favor of Rudolph Sommer in his suit against Leo Oppenheimer to recover certain cloth which plaintiff had sold to the firm of E. M. Hein & Co., and to which Oppenheim set up a right of possession under a chattel mortgage. The Court holds, Presiding Justice Daly giving the opinion, that where the plaintiff seeks to prove a general scheme of fraud on the part of the defendant in purchasing goods with intent not to pay for them, as distinguished from false representations, fraudulent statements made to other vendors may be proved, although not brought to the knowledge of the plaintiff vendor. Fraud, in such a case, is a broad issue, and admits proof, as part of the res gestae of the defendants' acts and declarations, and his transactions with other creditors both before and after the sale in suit. It was also held that an attorney employed to draw a deed is competent to testify as to directions received from the parties and as to the transactions between them at the time. Such knowledge is not a privileged communication.

***

ELECTION OF REMEDIES.—The Appellate Term, in affirming judgment of the Thirteenth District Court in favor of defendant in William Brennan's suit against Hewitt Boice for services rendered, holds, by Justice Bischoff, that one dealing with an agent who does not disclose his agency may hold either the agent or the undisclosed principal, when discovered; but where, after full discovery of the facts, an action against the agent is prosecuted to judgment, the party is bound by his election, and cannot thereafter hold the principal.

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SUBSTITUTION OF INDEMNITORS FOR SHERIFF.—The Second Appellate Division, in affirming an order denying a motion by Sheriff W. J. Buttling in a suit against him by John J. Leonard and another to substitute his indemnitors as defendants, have decided, in an opinion by Justice Bradley, that where the plaintiffs in an action for replevin have indemnified the Sheriff, he has not the right, upon his own motion, to have his indemnitors substituted as parties defendant, in his place, in an action brought against him for the alleged conversion by him of the replevined chattels. The Court holds that the statute, in such case, gives the indemnitors only the right, at their option, to be substituted.

Aldermen Favor Cheaper Gas.

Alderman Noonan (Tammany) introduced a resolution in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, requesting the Legislature to pass a law reducing the price of gas to $1 per thousand cubic feet. The resolution recited that it had been shown by public hearings in Albany that gas was sold at a profit in smaller cities for 80 cents and $1 a thousand feet, and that enormous profits were made by the New York companies. The Aldermen adopted the resolution unanimously.

Hope for Dr. Carter.

Dr. W. W. Carter of Bellevue Hospital, who is prostrated with a very serious attack of pneumonia, was progressing favorably last night, and unless adverse symptoms should manifest themselves had good chances of recovery.

FACTOR SYSTEM ABANDONED

The American Tobacco Company Capitulates and Cancels Its Agreement with the Jobbers.

MANY STATE LAWS AGAINST IT.

Litigation to Test These Acts Was So Costly that the Company Gave Up the Fight—Cash Donations Proposed to Stimulate Trade.

The American Tobacco Company, which supplies a large majority of the cigarette and tobacco firms in the United States, has issued a circular wherein formal notice is given of the abandonment of its factor agreement, which formerly existed between the company and its customers. The reasons for the change are set forth in the circular, which was mailed to tobacco jobbers in all parts of the country yesterday, and reads as follows:

"In many States the Legislatures have recently passed laws intended to make illegal all contracts and arrangements by which manufacturers seek to comply with the natural demand of dealers in their products to secure to them legitimate compensation; such laws are calculated to keep the trade in a constant state of uncertainty, and to involve those engaged therein in expensive litigation.

"While it is probable that all such laws are unconstitutional, and, in a test, would so be declared by the courts of final resort, yet, during the progress of the litigation the manufacturer and dealer would suffer great loss and expense.

"Though the laws in your State may not be so sweeping as in some others, yet trade is not bound by any imaginary lines, and any arrangement that is not general in its application defeats the result the dealer desired.

"In view of these considerations, and because of the delays, annoyance, and expense of lawsuits, we do not feel that we should be expected to undertake to have adjudicated the laws of all the States which have passed them. We have determined that, in the face of these laws, which involve you as well as ourselves in their inconveniences and penalties, it is proper, in your interest and our own, to terminate all arrangements relating to the sale of our products. We therefore respectfully notify you of the termination on this date of our contract with you relating to the consignment of cigarettes, and of the abrogation and withdrawal of all conditions pertaining to the sale by you of any of our products."

A second circular, after giving the revised price list for cigarettes, reads, in part, as follows.

"It is our hope that the success of our business will warrant our making donations of money or merchandise to our customers from time to time, in recognition of their interest in distributing our goods. Should we be able to carry out this intention, the donation at first will be based primarily upon the amount of our products purchased by you direct from us.

"We wish you to understand that nothing herein shall be construed as imposing any obligation upon the company to make such donations, and it is also to be understood that such donations may be altered in form or amount, or entirely discontinued, at any time, without notice."

UNDESIRABLE BRIDGE TERMS.

Brooklyn Railroad Officials Protest Against the Suggested Rates.

Gen. Jourdan, receiver of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, and President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad have entered a protest against the rates of toll proposed by the sub-committee of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees. Gen. Jourdan said yesterday that, in his opinion, the toll of 5 or 10 cents per car for the surface lines and 10 or 20 cents for the elevated roads was excessive. "By the terms of agreement," said he, "we must pay all the cost of equipment, and also the additional cost of labor involved in the operation of the cars across the bridge. Furthermore, we will be compelled to pay the wages of the men who remain idle at the bridge, awaiting the return of the elevated trains from the New York side. If the Trustees go on making the problem more difficult by asking an excessive toll, the point of prohibition may be reached."

President Rossiter was inclined to the same view, although he refused to commit himself in advance of the proposition to be presented at the regular meeting of the Trustees, two weeks from last Monday.

MR. CORNELL'S PROMPT ACTION

Sent Money to His Cousin on Learning He Was in Distress.

Mrs. W. I. Cornell, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Monday night, suffering from temporary insanity caused by worrying over her husband's illness and poverty, was better yesterday. The physicians who diagnosed her case said that there were no indications of suffering from hunger. She will be held a day or two for further examination.

A visit to the house confirmed the opinions of the physicians. There was plenty of food and medicine. Mr. Cornell was propped up with pillows in bed, chiefly anxious about the condition of his wife. He said that his cousin, J. M. Cornell, had sent him relief as soon as he heard of his distress, and that he had also heard from his employers, David J. Ryer & Co., commission merchants in Warren Street. He has been away from work only two weeks.

BIG CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS

Over One Million Dollars in Duties Taken in Yesterday.

At the Custom House yesterday $1,018,917.83 was received for imports. Of this sum $345,553.15 was on account of withdrawals, and $673,364.68 for straight duties on goods that had not been sent to bonded warehouses. At the Sub-Treasury $130,000 was received for duties levied outside of New York, and banks paid in $1,254,000 for special customs deposits.

It was remarked that since the tariff scare the amount received at the Custom House has not so nearly approached the Sub-Treasury deposits as yesterday. A prediction, based on manifests of arriving vessels, was that a larger sum would be received in duties to-day.

A Hebrew Woman's Exchange.

The managers of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls opened their woman's exchange with tea yesterday afternoon at the school building, 207 Henry Street, and entertained about 150 guests. Mrs. Minnie D. Lewis, President of the school; Miss J. Rosenfeld, Chairman of the Committee on the Woman's Exchange; Mrs. F. Loeb, Mrs. D. Dalsheimer, and Miss H. Solomon received the guests. The exchange is started to afford the women of the neighborhood and elsewhere an opportunity to place their work for sale. For non-members of the school a commission is charged on sales. Members of the school may sell their own productions without charge. Many articles of plain and fancy work were exhibited yesterday.

A Decision for Club Members.

Policemen entered the Newmarket Club, at 1,160 Second Avenue, Sunday night, and because the names of some of the men present were not on the list of club members, they arrested Daniel Shine, the steward. He was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with violating the Raines law. Thomas G. Fennell, his lawyer, claimed that the absence of a name from the club roll is not evidence of non-membership. No rule of law requires names to be entered in a book. Police Magistrate Deuel agreed with him and discharged Shine.

Henry Perry Bogardus Killed.

Henry Perry Bogardus, aged seventy-one years, an old and prominent resident on Bloomingdale Road, Huguenot, fell from the top of a stepladder yesterday while trimming the grapevine on his lawn and broke his neck. Coroner Bedell of Tottenville held an inquest.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNIT[illegible]

Birch and Woven Grass

One of the happiest things ever did was to combine birch [illegible] woven grass in Summer furnitu[illegible]

The grass (in soft greenish y[illegible] low tints, as delightfully irregu[illegible] as if gathered half-dry from t[illegible] harvest field) covers table top a[illegible] the cushioned seats and backs [illegible] chairs and divans.

The birch (a russet yellow, rich[illegible] and lustrous as satin) forms the[illegible] frames.

The pieces are exquisitely graceful, comfortable, and, as usual, factory prices will tempt you to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

PROGRAMMES FOR GRANT DAY.

Advertising Sharps Playing Tricks on Business Men—Applications for Places in Line Flowing In.

At the headquarters of the Grant Monument inaugural celebration yesterday preparations for the strongest possible representation of the National Guard were said to be progressing favorably. The prediction was made that 95 per cent. of them would be present.

Unauthorized persons are going among the business houses soliciting advertisements for the "only official programme" of the celebration. The official programme will not be issued until the day of the parade. It will be under the direction of the city, which has made the appropriation for its printing. The official programme will contain no advertisements. Stanford White is preparing a design for the cover.

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge continues to receive applications for places in the line of march. De La Salle Coros of Cadets are prepared to bring out 125 cadets. The officer in charge will be Capt. Charles Morton of the Third United States Cavalry.

Gen. Dodge wants applicants for positions on the reviewing stands to communicate with the Committee on Invitations, of which Mayor Strong is Chairman. Secretary Phillips of this committee says that the demand for tickets is extraordinary. It is almost certain that the Committee on Platforms and Decorations will have to extend the large stand.

The Committee on Invitations has decided is issue grand stand tickets to all who have contributed $500 or more to the Monument fund. The three grand stands erected by the city will be able to accommodate 20,000 persons.

The Presidential Party.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—E. P. Steele of the Committee on Arrangements for the Grant celebration in New York, had a conference to-day with Secretary Porter and Secretary Bliss about the visit which the President will make to New York and the part he will take in the celebration. The arrangements will be completed within a few days, and will be announced. It is probable a special train will convey the President and members of the Cabinet to New York.

PLACE FOR ADMIRAL ERBEN.

The Mayor Asked to Make Him a Dock Commissioner.

Charles Stewart Smith presented a letter, signed by several prominent citizens, to Mayor Strong yesterday, asking him to appoint Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, (retired,) a Dock Commissioner. The term of Dock Commissioner John Monks will expire May 1. The letter says:

"Admiral Erben's distinguished services to the Nation are well known to our citizens, and his familiarity with the wants of the shipping interests eminently fit him for the position."

Among the signers are Samuel D. Babcock, George L. Rives, Chauncey M. Depew, Alexander E. Orr, Abram S. Hewitt, William E. Dodge, Henry E. Howland, Morris K. Jesup, Woodbury Langdon, Henry Hentz, Gen. Horace Porter, Edwin C. Sturges, R. Fulton Cutting, Warner Van Norden, J. Kennedy Tod, Elihu Root, James G. Cannon, Clarence W. Bowen, and A. Foster Higgins.

A BRIGHT NEW JERSEY CAT.

Lost in the Depot, It Took the Next Train Back.

Conductor Reeves J. Werkheiser of the Erie Railroad told a story of his experience with a cat when his train reached Jersey City last night. He said that yesterday morning when his train stopped at Cherry Hill a number of passengers got on board. One of them was followed by a cat.

The animal rode on the car to Jersey City and lost her owner in the crowd in the station. The train was on its return trip, leaving Jersey City at 4:35, when the cat was next seen. The cars which run out on the New Jersey and New York Division make part of a regular line train as far as the junction. There they are uncoupled. When the brakeman went under the cars to uncouple them he found the cat riding on the forward truck. The animal was taken into the car and cared for until Cherry Hill, its home, was reached. There she got off and trotted up the street.

Kane Lodge Held a Reception.

The members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., received their friends in the Commandery Room at Masonic Hall, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, last evening. A testimonial was given to George W. Brown, Jr., and musical exercises followed, after which the evening was devoted to a banquet and dancing. Among those present were John W. Sisson, Master of Kane Lodge; Joseph J. Little, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, George E. W. Stivers, J. Edward Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andruss, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Rensom, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, and George S. Sturgis.

Seven Horses Burned to Death.

Seven horses were burned to death and property valued at $14,000 was destroyed at a fire shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the cooper's shop and stable at 102-106 Berry Street, Brooklyn. The flames spread with such rapidity that the horses were suffocated before the stable doors could be opened. The fire extended to the tenements at 100 and 108 Berry Street, and to the four-story brick building at 108 North Eighth Street. The tenants escaped unhurt. Many of them lost their household effects. Mrs. Margaret Dalton, who owns the stable and shop, places her loss at $10,000.

A Daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie at the Carnegie residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was said last evening that mother and child were doing well. Mrs. Carnegie was attended by Dr. Garmany of this city and Dr. Skene of Brooklyn. The news was telegraphed to Mr. Carnegie, who has been lying ill at his country place in Greenwich for some weeks. He was better yesterday, however, and able to be out of doors for the first time since he fell ill. Mrs. Carnegie came to this city several days ago.

Alderman Murphy in Good Health.

Alderman John J. Murphy, who was reported as being seriously ill, appeared at yesterday's meeting of the board, and denied the report. On the